FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Israelyan Comments on Progress of Nuclear Test Ban Talks [PRAVDA 1 Aug] AA 1
Chervov Commentary on USSR Troop Withdrawal, MBFR Link [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Aug] AA 2
Tyupayev Chides Downplaying of USSR Withdrawals From GDR AA 5

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Ponomarev Analyzes Policies of Warsaw Pact, NATO [PROBLEM MIRA I SOTSIALISMA] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Further Reportage, Comment on Moscow Olympic Games CC 1
Olympics Closing Ceremony CC 1
Soviet Leaders in Attendence CC 2
Killanin Press Conference CC 2
Attendance, Other Statistics CC 3
Boycott 'Total Fiasco' [Kondrashov] CC 3
Olympics Withstood Pressure [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 4 Aug] CC 5
Protest Meeting With Zamyatin [Paris] CC 6
Criticism of FRG Coverage [DPA] CC 6
Further on 5th Anniversary of Helsinki CSCE Forum CC 7
PRAVDA Editorial [1 Aug] CC 7
Criticism of Carter, Muskie [Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 2 Aug] CC 9
Ceausescu on Detente CC 10
Kekkonen on CSCE CC 11

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Facts Link White House With Billy Carter 'Machinations' [PRAVDA 1 Aug] A 1
'Political Scandal' Reduces Carter's Election Chances A 1
Athletes Protest Administration Stand on Olympics [PRAVDA 30 Jul] A 2
Trade Embargo Against USSR Rebounds on Its Initiators [Bogomolov in TRUD 30 Jul] A 3
Kuznetsov Comments on 'Specters of Madness' in Policy [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 30 Jul] A 5
'Hypocrisy' of Anti-Soviet Policies Assailed [Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jul] A 6
Soviet Threat Myth Exploited To Boost Arms Spending [Kurdimov in PRAVDA 3 Aug] A 9
Matveyev Reports on Peace Delegation Visit [IZVESTIYA 30 Jul] A 12
'Inhuman' Treatment of Iranian Prisoners in U.S. Reported [Romantsov] A 15

CHINA

Journal Comments on Anti-Afghan Activity [PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA] B 1
Chekhonin: Policy Directed Against India's Interests B 1
Periodical Cited on PRC-U.S. Collaboration [PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA] B 2
KOMMUNIST Scores Chinese CP for 'Splitting' Communist Movement B 3
Bulantsev on Contacts With Son Sen of Kampuchea B 4
Sergeyev Criticizes Policy on Tibet B 4
Foreign Policy Viewed as Essentially 'Unchanged' [Mosko in IZVESTIYA 30 Jul] B 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan Forgetting 'Stern Lessons of History' in Militarization [Vdovin in PRAVDA 31 July] C 1
PRAVDA Reports End of Solidarity With DPRK Month [29 Jul] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Addresses PDPA Meeting in Kabul D 1
Education Minister Interviewed on Top Priorities D 1
Afghan Paper Accuses U.S. Newsmen of Atrocities D 2
Students Praise Soviet Aid to Afghanistan D 2
Solidarity Between Soviet, Afghan Youth Noted D 3
Pashtun Tribesmen Exposed to Anti-Afghan Propaganda D 4
Soviet-Afghan Commercial Ties Examined [Antonov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 31] D 5
India 'Concerned' Over Nuclear Ambitions of Pakistan [Bulantsev] D 6
Arrests of Tripur Separatists Noted D 6
PRC Backs Separatists Despite Assurance to India [Kitsenko in PRAVDA 30 Jul] D 6
Kirilenko, Ponomarev Hold Talks With Indian CP Leaders [PRAVDA 30 Jul] D 8

EASTERN EUROPE

Czechoslovakia's Husak Departs for Home After 'Rest' F 1
Brezhnev, Ceausescu Hold Talks at Crimean Meeting F 1
Polish Press Cited on Brezhnev-Gierek Meeting [PRAVDA 2 Aug] F 2
Grishin, Promyslov Greet Polish Counterparts on Jubilee [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 22 Jul] F 3
GDR Ambassador Presents Award to Rusakov F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

'Ulterior Motive' for Endorsing Entry of Spain Into NATO Viewed [Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 29 Jul] G 1
Trial Threat Against Exposer of NATO Listening Posts Viewed [Goloshubov in IZVESTIYA 23 Jul] G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Lebanese Daily Cited on Gift to President Carter H 1
Protests Held Against Arrest of Iranian Students in U.S. H 1
Demonstration in Tehran H 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Cites Saudi Displeasure at U.S. Pressure H 2
[Biryukov, 31 Jul]
Israeli CP Official Scores Decision on Jerusalem H 3
Kuwaiti Official Views U.S. Plans for 'Protecting' Oil H 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

'Masses' Creativity' Must Be Boosted During Congress Preparations R 1
[PRAVDA 30 Jul]
Interview With Imam of Bokhara Mosque Reported R 2
Shevardnadze Hits Failure To Grasp International 'Complexity' R 3
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 9 Jul]
Kunayev Addresses Kazkhstan Party Aktiv R 10
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 9 Jul]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum Discusses Co-Ownership Issues S 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Jul]
PRAVDA Outlines Ways of Reducing Fuel Consumption in Transport S 1
[Shinkarev, 28 Jul]
Briefs: Kamchatka Transportation Problems S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 3-4 Aug T 1
3 August T 1
4 August T 1
Radio Reports Harvest Progress, Problems T 2
Kirgiz Paper Urges Boost for Farmers' Subsidiary Plots T 3
[Sultankulov in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 16 Jul]
Farming Equipment Supply Problems Discussed T 5
[Grachev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 30 Jul]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ceremony To Mark Navy Day Reported V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jul]
Navy Day Events V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Jul]
Sorokin Interview V 2
[IZVESTIYA 26 Jul]
Rocket Forces Commander Addresses Party Aktiv Meeting V 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jul]
Ground Forces Chief Addresses Military Council Session V 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Jul]
Admiral Gorshkov, Others Address Navy Aktiv V 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Jul]
Koldunov Delivers Report to Air Defense Forces Aktiv V 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Jul]

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS

LD041413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Progress Achieved"]

[Text] Geneva, 31 July--The Disarmament Committee session is coming to an end. The working parties created in the committee on individual specific questions of ending the arms race and disarmament are completing their activity.

A central place was occupied at today's session by the tripartite report submitted by the delegations of the USSR, the United States and Britain on the state of talks aimed at elaborating a treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. The report reflects in detail the agreements reached during the tripartite talks and notes the difficulties encountered. The report stresses that significant progress has been achieved in elaborating the treaty and the participants in the talks are fully determined to make every effort to bring them to a speedy and successful conclusion.

USSR representative V.L. Israelyan, speaking in connection with the submission of the report, stressed that the Soviet Union attaches paramount significance to the solution of the problem of a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests and has repeatedly put forward initiatives aimed at the speediest achievement of agreement on this problem. With a view to clearing the way for the achievement of an appropriate agreement, he noted, the Soviet Union has taken a number of steps in those directions which were associated with greatest difficulties. Thus the Soviet Union gave its consent for a moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, the holding of checks on a voluntary bases and the resolution on a mutually acceptable basis of a number of other questions concerning the treaty being elaborated. The USSR is prepared, as before, to do everything possible for the speediest elaboration of a treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The submission of the tripartite report was greeted with great interest and satisfaction in Disarmament Committee circles. The Polish, Indian and Nigerian delegates noted that the participants in the tripartite talks have laid good foundations for the conclusion of an international treaty and called on them to continue efforts in this direction.

CHERVOV COMMENTARY ON USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL, MBFR LINK

LD041131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences Lt Gen N. Chervov: "Weighty Contribution to Military Detente"]

[Text] The problem of military detente and disarmament now occupies the central place among the problems on which the strengthening of peace in Europe depends. As the Warsaw Pact states' declaration points out, the socialist countries believe that there are and can be no insuperable obstacles in the way of finding practical solutions in favor of military detente on the European Continent if all countries approach this task with the desire to make their own constructive contribution.

An example of such an approach is the Soviet Union's decision, adopted in agreement with the other Warsaw Pact states, to withdraw unilaterally from GDR territory during the course of 1 year up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military hardware. This was announced in Berlin 6 October 1979 by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The adopted decision was fulfilled in full byll August this year, that is, ahead of the announced deadline. The completion of this important political action once again demonstrates to the whole world that the Soviet Union does not simply proclaim as an objective the reduction of the levels of military confrontation but also makes a weighty contribution to achieving that objective. The socialist community countries confirm in practice that they have never sought nor will they seek military superiority. They invariably advocate ensuring military equilibrium at increasingly low levels and advocate the reduction and elimination of military confrontation in Europe.

The Soviet Union's initiative was dictated by the Soviet state's traditional love of peace and by its constant concern for the interests of world peace. This initiative is also aimed at overcoming the impasse at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, which have now been in progress in Vienna for almost 7 years. It is a new practical measure in the sphere of military detente which fully accords with the spirit of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki.

Some people in the West try to ignore the Soviet Union's voluntary step involving a unilateral troop reduction or to present it as a propaganda maneuver on our part. However, when, for example, the Vienna talks broach the subject of an American troop withdrawal from central Europe, then figures of even 13,000 men are presented by the Western side as a very serious contribution to the business of reducing armed forces. Against this background it is perfectly obvious that our unilateral measures to withdraw 20,000 men, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware are not propaganda but real steps toward military detente.

The significance of the unilateral reduction of Soviet troops in central Europe is enhanced by the fact that combat-ready tank units have been withdrawn from the GDR. You do not have to be a specialist in military matters to see the size of the tank group that has been withdrawn.

If the NATO countries were for reducing the levels of military confrontation in Europe not just verbally but in practice, then the Soviet Union's good will and the socialist countries' peace initiatives should have prompted them to take reciprocal measures in the same direction.

This is not happening, however. On the contrary, we see a NATO desire, and primarily a U.S. desire to achieve a superiority of forces in central Europe. Over the past 3 years alone the direct increase in the number of American troops stationed on FRG territory has totaled 26,000 servicemen. There has been a significant increase in the might of Bundeswehr formations and units and British troops in West Germany, and the combat potential of NATO's air force in central Europe has increased. In the next few years, as can be clearly seen from the decisions of this May's Brussels sessions of NATO organs, it is planned to further increase the strength of the bloc's armed forces, increase military budgets and build up the nuclear grouping. All these facts, and particularly the NATO bloc's plans to deploy new medium-range American nuclear weapons in Europe, represent a step toward increasing the arms race over a long period of time, toward blocking the talks on disarmament, toward undermining the military equilibrium which has evolved in Europe and toward abandoning the principle of equality and identical security.

Such was the West's reply to the peace initiatives of the USSR and the socialist community countries. It becomes clear why certain imperialist circles depict the present unilateral reduction of a large group of Soviet troops as "not deserving of attention" and why the reactionary Western press is mounting an unworthy and dishonest propaganda campaign in the course of which the significance of the USSR's practical step in the sphere of military detente is belittled and understated. Two objectives are being pursued here. On the one hand, to justify the NATO countries' efforts to build up war preparations and, on the other, to reduce the great and positive impact which the Soviet peace initiative has made on the world public, since the myth of the "Soviet threat" is collapsing in the eyes of the European peoples and more and more people are starting to realize that the threat in fact stems from those who pursue a policy of confrontation with the countries of socialism and who are trying to deploy hundreds of new medium-range American nuclear missiles in West Europe and to upset the established military equilibrium.

For the purpose of confusing the issue, particularly in connection with the Vienna talks, Western propaganda has gone so far as to make slanderous allegations, declaring that since there was no monitoring of the Soviet troop withdrawal even the very fact of its implementation should be questioned. However, these fabrications are easily refuted. All stages of the Soviet troop withdrawal were announced in good time, and representatives of the mass news media were present at ceremonies where GDR working people saw off Soviet servicemen and were able to see for themselves the combat hardware being sent to the USSR and to talk with Soviet servicemen.

Particularly malicious are Western propaganda fabrications alleging that, although the Soviet Union is fulfilling its promise to withdraw tank units from the GDR, it is at the same time increasing the numbers of its troops in central Europe and in adjacent regions and that in this way new formations, larger in size and better armed, are coming to replace the Soviet troops which have been withdrawn. The bourgeois press knows well that these "intelligence data" belong to the "fake" category, but it tries to foist them onto public opinion.

Commonsense suggests that the governments of NATO countries would be acting responsibly from the viewpoint of their own peoples' long-term interests if, instead of ignoring the socialist states' initiative, they evaluated it properly and followed the Soviet Union's good example. Unfortunately, this is not happening yet, and the Vienna talks have been deadlocked for a long time.

The socialist countries explained their peace-loving and constructive policy in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration. In the spirit of the decision of the Warsaw conference of the Political Consultative Committee L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, confirmed at the recent Moscow meeting of the Soviet and FRG leaders the Soviet Union's firm desire to strive at the Vienna talks for settlements which would accord with the principles of undiminished security for either side. He stated the USSR's preparedness to do all in its power to ensure that the Vienna talks proceed more actively and constructively.

On 10 July this year the USSR delegation officially submitted important proposals from the Soviet Union and the other socialist states taking a direct part in the talks. These proposals, given goodwill on the other side, can and must give a positive new impetus to the elaboration of the solution of the questions under discussion on a mutually acceptable basis.

The crux of the new proposals is that the socialist countries deem it essential to focus the main efforts on drafting an agreement on the first stage of the reductions, one of whose key elements is the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops in central Europe. They propose making an initial reduction of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. servicemen. It is not planned here to include among the said contingents subject to reduction the 20,000 Soviet servicemen withdrawn unilaterally from the GDR. The socialist countries are thereby in fact accepting the Western side's proposals of 20 December 1979 concerning the numbers by which U.S. troops were to be reduced, while the number of Soviet servicemen cut back will in fact reach 40,000.

The new Soviet proposals are a major step designated to shift the Vienna talks from the deadlock which emerged because of the NATO countries' negative position, and to ensure the immediate attainment of accords on reducing the military confrontation in central Europe. The socialist countries also proposed a compromise procedure for maintaining the collective levels of both military-political alliances' troop strengths which are to be established as a result of the two stages of the reduction. This procedure, on the one hand, accords with the Warsaw Pact countries' desire to prevent a future unlimited buildup by individual countries in the numbers of their troops and, on the other hand, it does not impose individual limitations on specific countries, which has been constantly opposed by the NATO members. The socialist countries' new proposals are of a far-reaching, compromise nature. Taking into account many existing elements of the Western countries' positions, they establish precise and clear guidelines for the formulation of mutually acceptable clauses in the agreements being drafted.

The aims of accelerating the talks are also served by the recent exchange, at the Warsaw Pact states' proposal, of new data on the numerical strength of the armed forces of the direct participants in the talks as of 1 January 1980. These figures show the existence of approximate parity in the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces in the reduction region, which creates favorable preconditions for the conclusion of a first-stage agreement. Nonetheless the Western participants have not abandoned their attempts to advance blatantly exaggerated estimates of the numerical strength of the socialist countries' forces. Thus there is no lack of initiatives, countersteps and practical moves on the part of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries which display their firm intention to continue their efforts to develop the process of political and military detente in Europe, to implement effective steps to curb the arms race and to normalize the international political climate as a whole.

However, these goals cannot be attained merely by the efforts of just one side. The Soviet Union cannot be expected unilaterally to continue to implement disarmament measures. The goodwill of the other side is necessary. If the NATO countries treat the new proposals positively and display a constructive approach at the talks, then the socialist states are prepared, on the basis of these, to embark immediately on drafting the text of a first-stage agreement.

TYUPAYEV CHIDES DOWNPLAYING OF USSR WITHDRAWALS FROM GDR

LD021658 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, August 2, TASS--TASS commentator Anatoliy Tyupayev writes:

The international public received with deep satisfaction the report that the decision of the Soviet Government on the withdrawal from the GDR territory of a contingent of Soviet troops was implemented completely by August 1, 1980. The withdrawal of this troop contingent was started on December 5, 1979. The decision of the Soviet Government was motivated by the sincere wish to give an impetus to the efforts to achieve the military detente in Europe, to set an example in real actions in this direction.

Despite the obvious importance of such a step for overcoming an impasse in which the efforts made over many years to achieve military detente in Europe have landed, certain circles in the West are trying in every way to play down the importance of this step and are seeking to make people overlook the fact that this step was taken unilaterally, at a time when Washington and the NATO military bloc continue intensifying international tensions and stepping up the arms race.

Precisely this unsavoury purpose is followed by a tendentious report that was circulated by FRANCE PRESSE, quoting "NATO sources." The report asserts that the Soviet Union, is allegedly, increasing the numerical strength of its forces in the territory of the German Democratic Republic.

What is the aim of these propaganda manoeuvres which are taken at a time when one more peaceful initiative has been completed, the initiative which showed convincingly that in the struggle for durable peace and security in Europe, the Soviet Union's words and deeds go together? FRANCE PRESSE declares outright that these manoeuvres will be used by supporters of a "tough stand" in the ruling circles of NATO countries during the preparation for the Madrid meeting of representatives of participating countries of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

But such allegations playing into the hands of those who are stubbornly trying to aggravate the international situation and to take mankind to the brink of confrontation can hardly mislead anyone. Many observers and commentators of West European newspapers, radio and television are positively assessing the withdrawal of the contingent of Soviet troops. Thus, the influential West German newspaper NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG stresses that the reduction of Soviet forces was unilateral and was not accompanied by appropriate steps of the West. In the newspaper's opinion, it is not accidental that the ahead-of-schedule withdrawal of a contingent of Soviet forces from the GDR coincided with the anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME declares that in conditions when NATO countries answered the Soviet initiative with the decision to deploy several hundred of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and by dragging out the talks in Vienna, the Soviet Union had every reason for putting off or even cancelling the withdrawal of its troops from the GDR. The fact that despite the West's attempts to launch a new stage of the arms race the USSR has consistently implemented the troop withdrawal shows clearly who it is that is really interested in the continuation of detente.

PONOMAREV ANALYZES POLICIES OF WARSAW PACT, NATO

LD300848 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0626 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 July, TASS--Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, says that attempts to portray the "bloc policy"--allegedly followed by both NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization--rather than imperialism as the source of all evil in international politics "is seriously detrimental to the cause of peace."

Writing in the August issue of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA], in an article analyzing the policies of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc, he states: "The confrontation of military grouping is unquestionably a negative factor in contemporary international life. However it is one thing to strive for the elimination of this factor, for the disbanding of blocs, but it is an entirely different matter not to see the fundamental, radical differences between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in class, social and political essences, and in the different roles which each of them plays in international relations."

Boris Ponomarev points out that unmasking the criticism of imperialistic military blocs should not be replaced by criticism of "bloc policy" in which the central place is occupied by the thesis of "equidistance" from NATO and the Warsaw Pact. There can only be one real purpose behind calls for a struggle for peace against "bloc policy," the article says, namely "to counterpose the peace movement to the foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries."

"It is in this way that the question is posed by those who call for the creation of some kind of 'new alliance of forces' capable on the one hand of opposing Soviet policy and, on the other, American policy, and taking up the position of a kind of 'third force' in the sphere of international relations."

The author stresses that attempts to associate the struggle for peace with the struggle against the foreign policy of socialism and with one or another form of anti-Sovietism "constitutes a tangible advantage to the forces of imperialism and aggression which understandably are interested in splitting up peace-loving forces and are trying in every way to support and activate the essentially anti-Soviet reality of such a 'third' line."

"The real facts show," the article goes on to say, "that it is completely wrong to assert that NATO represents a 'defensive alliance.' For, to put it mildly, out of such an evaluation emanates the naive line of reasoning that the possibility exists to use it as an instrument for strengthening 'international stability' and even some kind of 'defensive shield'--against whom is not said--in the event of a victory by democratic forces in one or another West European country."

The author stresses in this connection that NATO "does in effect defend 'stability,' but that stability in which American and international imperialism is interested and which is tantamount to a social status quo."

The attempt to place NATO, and the Warsaw Pact on an equal footing not only constitutes a departure from reality, but deals a serious blow to the cause of peace, as well as the struggle for the interests of the working people within capitalist countries," writes Boris Ponomarev.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES

Olympics Closing Ceremony

LD031730 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--The closing ceremony of the Olympic games was held at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow tonight.

Taking part in the Olympic competitions were more than seven thousand sportsmen from 81 countries of all five continents. The standard of their competitions was exceptionally high. Seventy-four Olympic, 36 world and 39 European records were set at the games. Some five million Soviet and foreign spectators attended the competitions--the biggest ever number in the history of the Olympic games.

The games of the 22nd Olympiad will go down forever in the annals of the internationsl Olympic movement as one of its brightest pages. This is the conviction of all the participants in this forum of sport.

Leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state were in the central box of the stadium. Also present were prominent statesmen, politicians, public figures, members of parliament from various countries, mayors of the capitals of a number of countries, officials of international organizations, members of the International Olympic Committee, presidents and secretaries general of international sports federations, members of the diplomatic corps and Olympic winners from many countries.

The grandstands of the festively decorated stadium were filled by tens of thousands of Muscovites, by guests of the capital who came to Moscow from all over the land of the soviets, and by foreign tourists.

[At] 1930 fanfares sounded the beginning of the ceremony. The parade of Olympians began to the sound of a march. The grandstands warmly cheered the delegates of world sports.

The participants in the parade lined up in front of the central grandstand.

The national flags of Greece--the homeland of the Olympic games and of the Soviet Union--the host of the games of the 22nd Olympiad were hoisted. The national anthems of these countries were played. Then, to the strains of the Olympic anthem, the flag of the American city of Los Angeles, where it is scheduled to hold the next summer Olympic games, was raised.

Lord Killanin approached the microphone:

On behalf of the International Olympic Committee, he said, we express profound gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev and the people of the Soviet Union, the authorities of the city of Moscow and the Organizing Committee of the games. We thank the participants, the officials, the audience, the representatives of mass media--all who have made their contribution to the success of the games. I declare the games of the 22nd Olympiad closed. In accordance with the tradition, we call for the young people of all countries to meet in four years' time in Los Angeles to celebrate with us the games of the 23rd Olympiad.

The Olympic anthem was played again. The five-ringed white flag which was hoisted over the Lenin stadium on the day the games opened was lowered. The attention of those present was riveted to the bronze bowl with the Olympic flame. It was surrounded by girls in Greek tunics. The flame in the bowl slowly went out...

A fireworks display illuminated the skyline: Moscow was seeing off the Olympic games by a salute.

The Olympics-80 has become part of history. Its immense success has confirmed that the international Olympic movement is invincible.

Soviet Leaders in Attendence

LD032100 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 3 August carries a report on the Moscow Olympics closing ceremony. The report lists the Soviet officials present and other guests as follows: "The athletes pass before the western stands, where in the central box are Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin and Rusakov. Also here is Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Also here are Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympics Committee; Novikov, chairman of the 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee; and also Samaranch, the newly elected IOC president."

Killanin Press Conference

LD042016 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 August, TASS--"I want to congratulate the chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Olympics-80 and all staff members, who prepared the games in Moscow, on a great success," Lord Michael Killanin, honorary president of the International Olympic Committee, said at a press conference before departure from Moscow by air for home. The press conference took place at Sheremetyevo-2 Airport in the same hall where he met journalists on the eve of the Olympics-80. "We witnessed real games and I feel deeply sorry for those few sportsmen who have not been able to participate in them," he said.

Killanin, according to his own admission, daily followed the press that came in to Moscow, in English and, reading one and the same paper, more than once asked himself whether one and the same Olympiad was discussed. He said one page contained political materials which related various rumours, and another page gave the truth about sports. He said he gathered the impression that some journalists were directed what to write and about what.

Killanin stressed that he must give full credit not only to the organizers but also to the spectators who acted and conducted themselves during the competitions in the best Olympic traditions.

During the Olympic games Killanin turned 66. On that day he was in Tallinn where he was presenting the medals to the winners of the Olympics yachting regatta. "Now I would like to return to Moscow as a private person and to see the city," Killanin said smiling.

Answering journalists' questions, Killanin said he intends to study in earnest a number of sports problems connected with the Olympic movement. However, political matters consumed the bulk of his time. He did not get any "legacy" from his predecessor in the post. But before the election of a new president of the IOC, he wrote a memorandum for his successor.

At parting Killanin asked to convey the best wishes to all Soviet sportsmen both beginners and those who are already well known.

He expressed gratitude to all those who participated in organizing and holding the games of the 22nd Olympiad--the Organizing Committee staff, the attending personnel, the security service personnel who promoted the normal holding of the games.

At the airport Lord Killanin was seen off by Ignatiy Novikov, chairman of the Olympiad-80 Organizing Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC, Vitaliy Smirnov, the first vice president of the IOC, and Monique Berlioux, IOC director.

Attendance, Other Statistics

LD041702 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 4 Aug 80

["The Olympic Movement Is the Winner"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 4, TASS--The Moscow Olympiad held on a high sports and technical level demonstrated the vitality of the Olympic movement. It withstood the attacks of the adversaries of the Olympics who did not stop short of any means to attain their aims. The Olympic movement has won over. The Moscow Olympiad held as a bright festival of peace had given new impulses to the movement, Vladimir Popov, first deputy chairman of the Olympiad-80 Organizing Committee, said at a press conference final.

He thanked newsmen for their enormous work at the Olympiad. "The world knew about the Olympiad", Popov stressed.

The first deputy chairman of the Organizing Committee said that over 8,300 sports fans, coaches and officials had taken part in the Moscow Olympiad. He said that at the Moscow Olympic games world and Olympic records were bettered 97 and 241 times respectively.

The refereeing of the games was done by 1,245 umpires from 78 countries.

The competitions were attended by almost 5 million spectators. For comparison, let it be recalled that the Montreal Olympics were attended by 3.5 million spectators. The cultural programme in Moscow, Tallinn, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk drew 3.8 million people.

The enormous volume of work done by newsmen at the 22nd Olympiad is characterized by the following figures. For instance, 212 thousand telephone calls were placed with foreign countries, and 1,226 programmes were broadcast abroad through 21 television channels.

At the main press centre newsmen received over a million different information bulletins and over 100,000 foreign newspapers and magazines were sold in newspaper stands.

Boycott 'Total Fiasco'

LD030156 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] In the commentary that follows our observer Stanislav Kondrashov examines the United States stand on the Olympic games in Moscow:

The Olympiad in Moscow is drawing to a close. This, to my mind, warrants a political and not only a professional assessment of this event. The closer we get to the finishing line the more we hear of new world Olympic and national records and the less of biased and ill-wishing comments from Western correspondents covering the games. But at the start of the games one could really get the impression that many of them came to Moscow for the sole purpose of discrediting the Olympiad. There was some good evidence to support this view.

The Moscow correspondent of the London TIMES, for example, worte that acting in a general vein of a campaign waged by Fleet Street and the government, some papers instructed their correspondents to single out only negative facts which would make Moscow look bad. He pointed out that it's not only Soviet officials but some of his colleagues who are also convinced that such instructions had really been given. But if even if for a lack of negative facts or because some people just can't show hostility in response to a hospitable welcome, the amount of slanted reporting has dwindled now in favor of objective ones, including downright complaints that Western television doesn't give the games the attention they deserve. But, on the other hand, one can never be really sure about such things, For all we know some Western correspondents may still try and pull a trick or two before the closing time. But the interesting thing is that they seem to have forgotten one of their main pre-Olympic and counter-Olympic arguments, which was that Soviet propaganda would use the games for praising the Soviet political system and that for this reason the Olympiad should be boycotted.

So why should they drop this argument now? Probably because there aren't enough facts to prove it. The Soviet side is acting strictly within the Olympic Charter and only in the capacity of the organizers of the games. There hasn't been a single complaint on this score from any of the watchful foreign observers, and when Lord Killanin spoke of some politicians who use sport to promote their own objectives he clearly didn't have Moscow in mind.

Politics and sports should not be mixed. This prinicple has brought together the participants of the games and helped them resist pressure for a political boycott of the Olympiad. This warrants a few remarks about people who like to mix politics and sport. Take the chief architect of the boycott, President Carter. He didn't let American athletes to come to Moscow and we all know that by doing that he just wanted to improve his own chances in the race for reelection to the White House. The President was clearly trying to boost his popularity with the voters. But these tricks have clearly misfired and he is now many points behind his rival, Ronald Reagan, and the losers now include the United States Olympic athletes and millions of American fans.

The attempted boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow has been a total fiasco, but people who staged it thought they could not only wreck the games but dominate in most of the national committees and even in the International Olympic Committee. It was suggested that the games be moved to Montreal, Tokyo and Munich--just any place other than Moscow. In the end they were happy to have what they called alternative games in Philadelphia, but the alternative didn't work. There was a small audience, a handful of spectators and a handful of athletes, and rhetoric instead of records--and the latter not by the President but by his adviser Lloyd Cutler. In his self-styled role of organizer of the alternative games he clearly was no match to Lord Killanin. Reports from Philadelphia bring no news of tension packed sports competitions and sensational records.

All this leads me to one important conclusion: The American President tried to use the Olympic boycott as part of his policy of confrontation against the Soviet Union, but this element has proved to be as unreliable as most others. This is the only conclusion one can draw from watching the clumsy political spectacle which was started over the Olympic games.

Olympics Withstood Pressure

DW041637 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 4 Aug 80 p 7

[Interview with Vladimir Popov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Olympic Organizing Committee, date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Mr Popov, do you assess the Olympic games in Moscow as successful in spite of the boycott of many important countries?

Popov: All results favor the fact that the boycott by some leading sports nations, such as the United States, the Federal Republic and Japan, did not impair the games very much. Participation of athletes from these countries, to be sure, would have made the competition even more thrilling, but, as I always said, the boycott harmed only athletes from the boycotting countries.

Question: The Soviet Union tops the list of medals by a wide margin. Why are the Soviet media this time refraining from representing this in a rating by nations--which, after all, had been introduced by the Russians at their Olympic debut in 1952?

Popov: During the preparation of the games opponents of the Olympics time and again reproached us with having violated the Olympic Charter. The Olympic statutes in fact do not provide for a rating by nations because what counts is participation not the result. But since the Olympic movement finds itself in a very difficult stage we did not want to provide its opponents with additional arguments.

Question: Your newspapers are reprinting lavish praise by Olympic guests but not critical remarks, which certainly were heard as well. Isn't that somewhat embarrassing?

Popov: If journalists and guests pay tribute to the games then this actually is nothing but an expression of their sympathies, and this is swell.

Question: Have mistakes been made in organizing the games, and, in retrospect, is there anything you would do differently?

Popov: Maybe we have made some mistakes in practice, but the course of the games shows that the whole setting fit, otherwise the games would not have been such a success.

Question: But wasn't it precisely the perfect organization that choked any spontaneous emotions, as was shown for example when organizers prevented Ethiopian long-distance runner Yifter and other Olympic winners from running the usual honorary round?

Popov: Perfect organization, this after all is quite a compliment, thank you. Any organizing, the more perfect it is, can be at variance with emotions. I think that it is precisely the Germans who ought to be aware of this. It is you, of all people, who reproach us with overorganizing, that is good. But it certainly is not worthwhile to muddle up the course of the competitions because of some outbursts of emotion. This also is at odds with the rules of international federations. I personally cannot see any problem in this respect; it is trivial.

Question: Soviet people were not allowed to go to any of those places where foreigners stayed--neither to their hotels nor to their restaurants or bars. Why were contacts with the indigenous people so impeded that one at best could meet them in the subway?

Popov: Questions of security were of priority for us. Blame it on those who through their maneuvers have changed the atmosphere at the games. This is why we had to take rather strict measures. But who prevents Olympic guests from visiting somebody, drinking a bottle of vodka with him or meeting people at the theater or at the cafe?

Question: Will the athletic success of the games guarantee the survival of the Olympic games?

Popov: Without fail. Games that withstood such a pressure will survive at any rate.

Protest Meeting With Zamyatin

LD021228 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 02 Aug 80

[Excerpt] First of all we will speak about the meeting of the four French athletes, including (Marajo) with top-ranking Soviet figures, a meeting which dealt, of course, with human rights and which was described as "friendly." That is how it was described in Moscow. Here is Christian Billmann: (Jose Marajo), (Veronique Grandrieu), (Jose Farram) and (Robert Croissart) arrived a little tense this morning accompanied by the head of the French delegation, Georges Boudry. They were received for 1 hour by two Soviet figures who hold very high rank within Soviet hierarchy--Vladimir Popov, deputy chairman of the Moscow Organizing Committee, and Mr Zamyatin, member of the Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission. The meeting was friendly and everybody drank coffee. The French presented a document with about 20 signatures in two sections: The first condemns all political interference in the Olympic movement, the second is an appeal. We solemnly ask you, the French athletes write, to release everybody imprisoned in the USSR for offenses of opinion and thought. Mr Popov's answer was that there are only common law prisoners in Soviet prisons. It seems however, that in the brief conversation which follows, Afghanistan was discussed. However, confronted by the crowd of journalists, cameramen and photographers which awaited the five Frenchmen on their departure (Jose Marajo) remained silent. This afternoon, together with his colleagues he will prepare a statement on the aircraft which will be published in Paris.

Criticism of FRG Coverage

LD021515 Hamburg DPA in German 1418 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug DPA--The press chief of the Olympic games in Moscow, Vladimir Popov, today again criticized the way the FRG media are reporting the Olympics. In a television interview with ARD [FRG Broadcasting Corporations Association], Popov stated that the Federal Republic's press organs had "reported inventions and nonsense." He did, however, admit that there were some press organs with which the Organizing Committee and he had had good relations.

Popov went on to say: "I must say that the place sports occupy in the life of the FRG and the Federal Republic's interests in international sporting contacts would have demanded much wider and more objective reporting of the games. Unfortunately, the FRG media have robbed sports fans in the Federal Republic." The Olympic press chief was apparently alluding to the fact that ARD and ZDF [Second German Television] have severely restricted their reporting from Moscow as a result of the boycott by the Federal Republic's team.

PRAVDA Editorial

LD041603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Europe Day"]

[Text] A new milestone was erected in our continent's history 5 years ago. On 1 August, 1975, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was successfully completed. The leaders of the 35 states taking part ceremonially signed this unique forum's basic document--the Final Act.

The necessary political result of World War II was summed up in Helsinki. But in their content the decisions of the all-European conference, of which our country was the initiator, are oriented forward the future. The Helsinki accords cover a broad spectrum of the most urgent problems: peace, security and cooperation in various spheres. As a whole this is a clear-cut action platform for the states for years and decades to come, a program for Europe's transformation into a continent of lasting peace and good-neighborly cooperation. History knows no such unique document as the Final Act. It may be called a message from the generation which experienced the horrors of World War II to those for whom the very first human right--the right to life and peace--must be reliably safeguarded.

The 5 years which have elapsed since the conference in Helsinki have been filled with much complex work to implement the accords adopted. It is well known that the seventies were marked by many good things in Europe above all. The relaxation of tension has taken deep root in present-day international life.

Substantial changes have taken place in the mutual relations of European states. In the political sphere meetings, talks and consultations at all levels have become a firm practice. Under the influence of detente and the Helsinki decisions, economic, scientific and technical and other cooperation among states of the different systems has developed and is continuing to develop successfully. The accords on confidence-building measures in the military sphere are being fulfilled. And 5 years on there can be only one assessment of the all-European conference and its decisions and that is a positive assessment.

However, the struggle for the materialization of detente requires tremendous and constant efforts. The imperialist circles are not abandoning their attempts to undermine the foundation for a peaceful Europe laid in Helsinki. Under cover of phony propaganda about the "Soviet threat" the militarists are fueling the arms race and aggravating the situation in the international arena. NATO's December decision on "arms upgrading"--the production and deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe --is particularly dangerous for good prospects on our continent.

At the same time it is precisely on our continent that the enemies of peace are having greater difficulties than ever and than anywhere before. The peoples of Europe have tangible knowledge of and rate highly the fruit of detente and the advantages of a tranquil life. They resolutely advocate the maintenance and intensification of this positive process and the supplementing of political with military detente.

The trend toward negotiations and the continuation of political contacts and mutually advantageous business cooperation in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act is strengthening visibly throughout Europe's expanse. Encountering a fitting rebuff, imperialism's fierce attack against the socialist countries is beginning to fizzle out and the attempts to isolate these countries and other actions undertaken by the United States contrary to the decisions of the all-European forum are failing. Under the complicated international circumstances the significance of the Helsinki results grows rather than diminishes. This has been stated authoritatively just recently during a number of important political summit meetings of leaders of the European states.

"If we view the course of European development not through the prism of a given moment but in the historical perspective," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev remarked in answer to the questions of the PRAVDA editorial office, "then there is no way back from Helsinki. The Final Act, like the UN Charter, facilitates human civilization's transition to new, higher levels in international relations." That is why the day of the signing of the Final Act could become "Europe day." It is fully entitled to go down in the calendar as a memorable holiday, and at the same time as an appeal for the lasting assertion of detente and peace.

In implementing the peace program of the 24th and 25th party congresses the CPSU and the Soviet state are actively continuing their peace offensive. Their general line in both European and world affairs is detente, cooperation and security. The Soviet Union is resolutely seeking to ensure that detente remains the dominant trend of international development. Our country favors the unswerving continuation of the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and for the implementation of further steps with a view to boosting confidence and mutual understanding among the states which signed the Final Act.

The new ideas and specific proposals recently advanced by the USSR in the interests of curbing the arms race have met with a great positive response. It is a question of embarking on discussion of the medium-range nuclear missile issue at the same time as and in organic conjunction with that of the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons. Yet another important, businesslike initiative has been displayed at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Today a report is published on the completion of the withdrawal of a 20,000-strong contingent of Soviet troops from the GDR. This is an example of goodwill worthy of emulation.

Many tasks still have to be resolved along the path of safeguarding reliable peace and security in Europe. In particular it is important to hold the forthcoming Madrid meeting constructively and to complete it with a weighty result, and to ensure the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The main thing is to find ways to reduce the danger of war now and in the future for Europe, and that means for the whole world too. That is why the Soviet Union is seeking so persistently real advances in the sphere of limiting the arms race.

The Soviet people unanimously support the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the struggle for the full implementation of all provisions of the Final Act. In marching to greet the 26th party congress, the working people of the land of the soviets are, by their labor, making a fitting contribution to the cause of universal peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Criticism of Carter, Muskie

LD041233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Matveyev under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Empty Ambitions"]

[Text] Recent years have seen many loud pronouncements on human rights from lofty tribunes in Washington. The other day another sermon on the same theme was delivered in the White House. The occasion was the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

U.S. President J. Carter casually stated, as if discussing something quite trivial, that "not everything is ideal" in the United States. What modesty! While unemployment in the country nears 9 million the political figure who promised his compatriots in summer 1976 that if he got to the White House he would reduce the level of unemployment to 4.5 million gives the impression that he is oblivious of this.

Studied phrases about the administration's advocacy of human rights continue to pour from his mouth. The 4,000 heavily armed police whom the authorities recently used against the Negro population of Miami who had rebelled against the racial tyranny in the city and in the country were also forgotten when the President came to deliver his sermon. "I wonder what exactly these people eat," Arthur Burns, leader of the New York City coalition, said concerning the lot of unemployed Negroes and Puerto Ricans. "Many of them probably cannot afford the kind of food that dogs get...."

Has the current White House incumbent read this and dozens of other similar pronouncements by his compatriots? I think that when he mounted the platform to declare--for the umpteenth time!--his "love" of human rights the last thing the author of these declarations had on his mind was human rights. The motivation lay elsewhere.

Inflamed by anti-Soviet passions as he was, it was this spirit that dominated his latest harangue from beginning to end. But on this occasion he broke his personal record, so to speak, for demagoguery and anti-Sovietism. Take his statements on the 22d Olympics taking place in Moscow, for example!

The author of the notorious abortive boycott cannot bear even to hear the world Olympics. He obviously thought that all he had to do was give the word and most countries would fall in behind him and oppose the games. But it did not turn out that way. All he can do now is resort to abusing the games participants. Force of circumstances.

Here is another "pearl" from the same speaker whose sense of humor is clearly deserting him. Adopting the pose of a judge, demanding that other countries account for the way they are fulfilling the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, he obviously does not realize how ridiculous his position is. He does not shrink from trying to dictate which issues should or should not be discussed at the forthcoming Madrid meeting of states which signed the Final Act. Not surprisingly, his "unfavorite" themes include problems of military detente in Europe. What else can you expect of the head of an administration pushing through plans for boosting [forisirovaniye] the most destructive armaments within the NATO framework?

Incidentally, Secretary of State E. Muskie, who spoke after the U.S. President, had something interesting to say on this score. It turns out that "NATO unity" is not the least of Washington's worries in connection with the Madrid meeting.

Both speakers talked at length about their "interest" in the development of ties and contacts between states. The Helsinki accords do in fact stipulate steps promoting the development of ties and contacts in various spheres. However, it was the U.S. administration which embarked on the path of violating these provisions of the Final Act when, on all manner of far-fetched and provocative pretexts, it declared a series of "boycotts" of signed and operating agreements with the USSR and other socialist countries in the scientific, cultural and other spheres.

Judging from his speech, the democratic revolution which has taken place in Afghanistan and the Soviet Union's assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of that sovereign country are not to Mr President's liking. You may remember that one of the clauses in the Final Act says: "The participating states will respect one another's sovereign equality and uniqueness and also all the rights inherent in their sovereignty.... They will also respect one another's right to freely choose and develop their own political, social, economic and cultural systems as well as their right to institute their own laws and administrative rules."

The Washington politicians ought to take a look at their own backyard, so to speak, and not attempt to throw stones into someone else's. There is no doubt that they would find many things of real importance to worry about, things resulting from the crude flouting of human rights in the United States.

Ceausescu on Detente

LD021302 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, August 2, TASS--"The meeting on security and cooperation in Europe was a historic event in the life of the peoples of the European Continent", said General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu. He spoke at a joint meeting of the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and the Government of Romania. He noted that important changes in interstate relations took place in the past five years, the struggle of peoples against the imperialist policy of strength and diktat was widening. In the aggravated international situation, however, the efforts of all states and peoples, of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces are needed to continue the policy of detente and cooperation, to ensure peace.

"Romania declares resolutely for the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe", Nicolae Ceausescu stressed. "We are in favour of opening the talks to ban the deployment of new missiles in Europe as the first step to embark on concrete measures for disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament", he said.

The joint meeting adopted the address to parliaments, governments and peoples of the participatory states of the European conference in Helsinki. It contains the call for mobilizing all efforts in the name of vital interests of all peoples--life in conditions of peace and friendship, calls for the efforts to step up the process of detente, to consolidate multilateral cooperation.

Kekkonen on CSCE

LD011948 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 August, TASS--In the five years since the signing of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation contacts between European states have dynamically and multifacetedly developed, said the President of Finland Urho Kaleva Kekkonen. In an interview to Soviet radio and television he stressed that the participatory states in the European conference had developed a better understanding than before of each other's positions, views and opinions.

The cooling of the international atmosphere recently and especially the threatening growth of the arms race, the president said, make ever bigger demands of the process of detente. This affects also the implementation of further steps after the conference. It is without doubt, however, that the preservation and deepening of the "spirit of Helsinki" is of prime importance for the welfare and security of all states that took part in the conference.

At present, Urho Kekkonen said, our eyes are turned to the second meeting of representatives of the participatory countries of the European conference which is to open this autumn in Madrid. The aim is for the states of Europe to study jointly the course of implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and outline new fields for the constantly expanding cooperation. Despite the difficulties that arose lately the participatory states are showing desire to further advance along the road mapped out in Helsinki five years ago. Special attention, it seems, will be given in Madrid to the military aspects of the process of detente because in present-day conditions the elimination of obstacles on the road to curbing the arms race, to implementing practical measures in the field of disarmament accords with the interests of all European peoples.

In the development of the process of detente we observed ups and downs. It appears that cracks have appeared in recent years in mutual trust and it will take time to restore trust. For this reason all sides should display a positive and sincere approach to talks with the aim of ensuring the success of the Madrid meeting.

Speaking of the importance of Finnish-Soviet relations in the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act, the president mentioned first of all the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1948. By concluding this treaty, President Kekkonen said, Finland and the Soviet Union asserted mutual relations on the basis of goodneighbourhood and cooperation.

For 30 odd years already we are successfully implementing the principles recorded in the Final Act of the European conference. At the same time cooperation on the basis of the European conference gave new impulses also for further development of relations between our peoples. I would like to note particularly the constantly increasing successes that have been produced and are being produced almost daily by our economic cooperation both in the field of trade and in the fulfilment of joint industrial projects.

Relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, Urho Kekkonen said in conclusion, are an excellent example of those forms of contacts between peoples that are called for by the Final Act which was signed in Helsinki five years ago.

FACTS LINK WHITE HOUSE WITH BILLY CARTER 'MACHINATIONS'

LD041427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "The Tangle Unwinds"]

[Text] Washington, 31 July--New facts are becoming known refuting White House assertions that it allegedly had nothing to do with the illegal machinations of Bill Carter, the U.S. President's brother. The latter, as already reported, took large bribes from an Arab country as payment for his lobbying services.

The Washington POST reports that last year B. Carter telephoned P. Wise, one of the President's secretaries, at the White House with a view to finding out the state of affairs over the sale of transport planes to the Arab country from which he received money.

At the same time Congressman H. Sawyer, member of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, stated that according to information submitted to the committee by the Department of Justice, B. Carter told FBI agents that he had read confidential State Department diplomatic documents concerning the country with which he had the illegal ties.

According to B. Carter he received the confidential documents from the President. Literally a few hours after these sensational revelations the White House published a statement in which it was forced to admit that the "President discussed" with his brother telegrams received by the State Department from the American Embassy in an Arab country.

Materials are appearing in the American press to the effect that the present White House incumbent himself not infrequently enjoyed the services of rich Arab "friends." The Washington POST, in particular, writes that the President's close friend B. Lance conducted unlawful financial operations in paying for J. Carter's election campaign. Ultimately B. Lance found himself in a very difficult financial position, from which, it is thought, the boss of the White House helped him to emerge: In January 1978 two Saudi businessmen granted B. Lance a loan of $3.5 million, and also provided a number of other services. It is characteristic, the newspaper writes, that only 2 days before this J. Carter met with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and promised to sell him several F-15 fighters, which the Saudis had been trying very actively to obtain.

'POLITICAL SCANDAL' REDUCES CARTER'S ELECTION CHANCES

LD050808 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] President Carter is trying to extricate himself from the big political scandal in Washington involving his brother, Billy. On Monday, the President sent a report to the Senate and spoke at a news conference. He claimed he knew nothing about the bribes Billy Carter received from an Arab country for his lobbyist efforts and that his brother did not influence the White House foreign policy, but the special Senate commission investigating the case has facts to the contrary at its disposal. It has become known that not only the President but also his adviser, Brzezinski, were directly involved in Billy Carter's case. According to observers in the United States, the political scandal has considerably reduced Jimmy Carter's chances at the November presidential elections. His popularity has steadily been declining with foreign policy setbacks and the worsening of the country's economic position.

ATHLETES PROTEST ADMINISTRATION STAND ON OLYMPICS

LD040955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 6

[TASS report: "American Athletes Protest"]

[Text] Washington, 29 July--The J. Carter administration, whose venture involving so-called alternative games in Philadelphia has failed, has dreamed up another political anti-Olympic show.

The White House "benefactors" have arranged a program of entertainment in Washington for the U.S. sportsmen who were deprived of the opportunity of participating in the Moscow Olympics. The conferring on the athletes of consolation medals, which will be awarded on the steps of the Congress building, and a reception in the White House are to be the highlights of this performance.

The initiators of this unworthy ballyhoo do not care that all true sportsmen will be ashamed to wear the substitute medals because they have been awarded not for sport or for participating in open and honest competitions but for involuntary support for the White House anti-Olympics intrigues.

The American athletes themselves have rebuffed the J. Carter administration's unworthy machinations. The members of the U.S. Olympic athletics team have released a statement here which says that the Washington performance "can in no way replace the joy of Olympic struggle for sportsmen." "We are indignant," the statement notes, "that our interests were flagrantly ignored during the political campaign which led to the non-participation of the U.S. national team in the 22d Olympic games." The statement contains a demand to end political interference in sports affairs, interference which, as is well known, official Washington earlier condemned with vociferous hypocrisy.

The statements of many of the American athletes testify eloquently to their attitude to the performance being staged by the White House. "I would have enjoyed far more being in Moscow and taking part in the Olympic competitions," Douglas Brown, captain of the American athletes team, stated at a press conference. "I feel alone, insulted and helpless here."

It is significant that many sportsmen have categorically refused the invitation to the White House reception. "I believe that a boycott of the reception is the strongest form of protest available to me. I am confident that many of my comrades will support me," the oarsman (Gene Kharvil) said.

Knowing perfectly well the athletes' attitude to the fringe sports "operation" in Washington, the White House has tried to sweeten the pill presented to the sportsmen. With great pomp U.S. Commerce Secretary R. Klutznick presented D. Miller, executive director of the U.S. National Olympic Committee, with a $4 million check for the "development of the Olympic movement in the country."

It is paradoxical that the same administration which did everything in its power to undermine the Olympic movement has had a burst of generosity for the "development of the Olympic movement." Not without reason D. Miller stated with bitter irony that this money was "the only useful thing which the U.S. Government has ever done for amateur sport in the entire history of the Olympic movement in the United States." "This offering from the administration has lost all meaning since the American sportsmen's participation in the main sporting festival--the Olympic games in Moscow--was thwarted," (D. Stover), captain of the U.S. women's hockey team remarked.

The Olympic movement lives on and is developing successfully independently of the policy of any individual states or short-sighted figures who would like to score political points in election campaigns be they in the United States or in certain West European countries.

TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST USSR REBOUNDS ON ITS INITIATORS

LD041023 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by O. Bogomolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "United States: Failure of Embargo; The Policy of a Trade Boycott of the Socialist Countries Is Rebounding on Its Organizers"]

[Excerpts] All experience of the 20th century leads one to the conclusion that saber rattling no longer serves to resolve political problems, particularly under conditions in which an approximate equilibrium of military potentials has come about between the socialist community countries and the NATO bloc. Moreover, modern nuclear missile weapons are rather double-edged to be clutched at every opportunity. Many Western politicians seem to have now become aware of this new situation. But some of them can in no way shake off a different kind of illusion. Those who are accustomed to diktat in international affairs are still entertaining the hope that it is possible to put economic pressure on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with a view to making them change their policy and abandon their support for the national liberation movement and to forcing them to make concessions in favor of the West.

This is precisely the path on which the American administration has embarked, having chosen as the pretext the Soviet Union's friendly assistance to Afghanistan in defending its revolutionary gains against external interference. Contrary to the accords reached in 1972-1975, in January 1980 Washington broke off the majority of scientific and technical ties with the USSR and banned deliveries to our country of modern equipment, above all drilling equipment for the petroleum extraction industry, computer equipment and instruments. Deliveries to the USSR of grain, equipment for the Olympic games in Moscow and a number of other commodities came under a complete or partial embargo.

This economic and, in particular, technological boycott, into which the United States tried unsuccessfully to drag its NATO allies and Japan, was undertaken with a view to "teaching" the Soviet Union a lesson and trying its strength. Advocates of a "hard" line in American policy undertook the adventure in the hope of hampering the Soviet Union's and its friends' fulfillment of their economic plans and dooming them to technical stagnation. There was also, it is true, another hidden intent: Behind the smokescreen of the ballyhoo raised over Afghanistan and the imaginary Soviet threat the Americans intended to make their chief rivals in the world market--West Europe and Japan--abandon the major advantages of business cooperation with the socialist community countries. This would have been very opportune for the United States at a difficult time of economic recession.

The American administration has not stopped at sacrificing the commercial interests of hundreds of American companies which had established close cooperation with the USSR, as well as millions of its taxpayers, just to damage the socialist world economically. It can be seen from U.S. press reports that American farmers who sell fodder have lost Soviet orders worth approximately $3 billion, and if you add to this the cost of storing the grain surplus, the drop in prices and other losses, the total loss borne by the country will reach approximately $8 billion.

And all this, as subsequent events have shown, has proved futile. The embargo has revealed its total flimsiness as an economic weapon, as the American press has been forced bitterly to admit. Today many U.S. politicians are urging President Carter to lift the bans which he imposed, particularly as the United States' NATO partners have displayed only verbal solidarity with the American boycott policy while in practice not letting themselves get involved in senseless actions to curtail business cooperation with the socialist states.

The Soviet Union has purchased or ordered from other countries everything that the United States has denied it. Negotiations have been resumed with the FRG, Japan and other states regarding large-scale projects for the construction of industrial capacities in the USSR on a compensation basis, that is, using the output from those capacities to repay the credits obtained by us.

In short, this time too, as has happened in the past, the trade embargo has rebounded on its organizers. Unfortunately, Washington has not drawn lessons from the history of relations between countries with different social systems and has acted this time in accordance with very unfortunate logic: I will put out my eye just so that my mother-in-law has a one-eyed son-in-law.

For capitalist states the development of relations with socialist countries is an important factor in expanding their exports. It helps them to reach new markets, contributes to the fuller, more rational utilization of production capacities and increases employment in enterprises belonging to capitalist firms. Many bourgeois specialists note the reliability and stability of trade and, particularly, industrial ties with the socialist countries and their stabilizing influence under conditions of the difficult situation on the capitalist market.

For the socialist countries scientific, technical and industrial cooperation with capitalist states not only opens up additional possibilities for modernizing many sectors of their industry but also serves as a means of expanding exports. The socialist states possess high scientific and technical potential and are capable of offering their capitalist partners substantial scientific results and technical solutions.

Thus, the requirements of economic life predetermine the increasingly intensive division of labor on a worldwide scale. The scientific and technical revolution has added to the traditional factors in this division of labor new ones conditioned by the high concentration and technical equipment of modern production. The range of industrial products and their technical complexity, particularly in machine building, electronics and chemistry, are so great that even the largest and most developed states cannot efficiently produce all these products.

Cooperation between countries of the two opposing systems is to their mutual advantage. At the same time it serves the relaxation of international tension, helps to realize important provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki and helps to create the foundation of lasting peace. However, it is precisely this that does not suit reactionary imperialist circles, which are seeking to bury detente and revive the cold war. Nevertheless, the policy of detente, which includes the normalization and deepening of business ties, has deep roots, particularly in Europe. As L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized in his answers to questions by PRAVDA's correspondent, this policy is supported by powerful forces, and this policy has every chance of remaining the leading trend in relations among states.

KUZNETSOV COMMENTS ON 'SPECTERS OF MADNESS' IN POLICY

LD041317 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 30 July 1980 carries on page 14 a 3,800-word article by Feliks Kuznetsov entitled "Specters of Madness Again?...." and published under the rubric "Who Is Against Helsinki?"

Kuznetsov begins by contrasting the media "hysteria," "madness" and "propagandist convulsions" in the West with the calm and balanced approach in the Soviet Union and the USSR's desire for peace, detente and good-neighborliness. He then discusses at length various "plans for a nuclear war" against the USSR presented by the United States following World War II: "Dropshot," "Charioteer" and "Trojan," and the subsequent cold war "imposed out of impotence and hatred." Having given details of the U.S. aims vis-a-vis Russian" document and the role of dissidents in "crushing and eroding the moral and political factors of Soviet might," Kuznetsov attacks the U.S. human rights campaign, saying that its protection of human rights in the USSR is "protection of the 'rights' of dissidents, that is, traitors and turncoats."

The article then talks about the emergence of detente, the awareness of sober-minded Western politicians that "anti-Sovietism and cold war lead to 'hot' war" and the desire to replace the policy of confrontation with a policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, as reflected by the Helsinki Final Act.

Kuznetsov turns to the "new bout of madness" primarily among "certain representatives of the higher echelons of political power" in the United States. He writes:

"I cannot believe that it is all that simple, that the symptoms of madness are wholly dictated by cold election calculations and purely Carterist interests.... There are other deeper, more powerful and, undoubtedly, decisive motives....

"Ever since the days of Dwight Eisenhower a great deal of authentic documentary evidence has been presented about the diktat of the military-industrial complex. Mr Brzezinski, for example, is one of the complex's authorized representatives in the present administration. The greedy, selfish, totally immoral power of the military industrial complex, which makes a massive fortune out of producing weapons of death, is as great as Mr Brzezinski, this latter-day cold war prophet, is resourceful and powerful in his influence on the President. But why did he manage so easily to overcome, subject and then altogether eliminate his main rival for the President's ear, the comparatively sober-minded Vance who, apparently, also has pretty influential backing?"

Kuznetsov puts it down to the "Russians are coming" syndrome, fear of the future and of the "inexorable march of history." This makes American policy "dangerous, belligerent and unpredictable," he writes.

The article concludes by saying that many people even in the United States are aware of the "danger" and stresses the importance of sticking to the Helsinki accords and believing in detente.

'HYPOCRISY' OF ANTI-SOVIET POLICIES ASSAILED

LD011109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Col A. Leontyev article: "Gendarmes and Pharisees"]

[Text] Even the ancient Pharisees would probably be surprised at the hypocrisy of the modern day bigots. All that was needed was a limited contingent of Soviet troops to render fraternal aid to neighboring Afghanistan to trigger off a hysteria which has been continuing for over 6 months now in the West and primarily in the United States. Shaking with indignation, the gentlemen have not been sparing in accusations against us. Here they deliberately pass over the fact that the original reason for the Soviet actions was interference by imperialist forces and reaction in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and their attempts to secure a change in the existing system in that country by direct aggression. They pass over the fact that the Soviet Union helped Afghanistan at the request of its government and in full accordance with the UN Charter.

The aim of our enemies is clear--to shift the blame and ascribe to us sins which they themselves have been committing for a long time now. For the United States has been used to flouting other people's rights and disregarding the wishes of sovereign states and lawful governments which each time they call "communist". None other than the former CIA chief A. Dulles even put forward a "theory" on this account. "It is clear," he cynically stated, "that we cannot limit our reaction against communist strategy only to those cases where the government in power invites us. We must have the opportunity of deciding how and where we are to act." In other words anything goes for the United States.

Proceeding from this principle, Washington has more than once resorted to overt brigandage. The United States has taken an active part in most of the 150 wars and military conflicts unleashed by the imperialists since 1945, causing the death of over 10 million people. It is calculated that the United States has used its armed forces to achieve political aims 215 times--which is practically once every 2 months. During the same period the United States has threatened to use nuclear weapons 19 times.

In 1950 the bloody war in Korea, which continued for 3 long years, was unleashed with Washington's participation. In 1953 A. Dulles personally organized the coup in Iran, the overthrow of Premier Mossadeq, who was not to Washington's liking, and the return of the shah. U.S. troops were brought into the country and at some periods there were as many as 40,000. A large proportion of these were deployed in the immediate vicinity of the USSR border. The result of the U.S. interference was that 70,000 Iranians were killed by the shah's butchers and 100,000 were thrown into prison.

In summer 1954 the CIA orchestrated the coup in Guatemala where the government of Col J. Arbenz was overthrown. In 1956 CIA specialists coordinated the action of the counterrevolutionary underground movement in Hungary. In 1958 under the pretext of the "threat from the USSR" to Lebanon, U.S. troops invaded the country, to which nobody had invited them. In 1961 U.S. armed intervention in Indochina began and continued for over 10 years causing terrible sufferings to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In the same year the CIA organized the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. In 1965 U.S. troops invaded the Dominican Republic and brought a counterrevolutionary junta to power there. In 1967-1968 the CIA tried to organize a seizure of power by antisocialist forces in Czechoslovakia. In 1973 CIA mercenaries perpetrated the fascist coup in Chile.

Flagrant interference in the internal affairs of other countries continues even today. Washington is waging an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, intensifying interference in Iran, helping its puppets to deal with the people of South Korea, supporting Pol Pot gangs in Kampuchea and separatists in northwest India, organizing acts of sabotage against Socialist Cuba, trying to overthrow the governments of Grenada and Jamaica, destabilizing the government of Nicaragua, preparing intervention in El Salvador....

Everything has been brought into play: weapons and threats. The apostle of the "cold war" in the White House, Z. Brzezinski says: "If the United States encounters a serious problem in some part of the globe, it reserves the right to choose a suitable area for counteraction." This is genuine blackmail: If you do not yield here we will tread on your feet there.

The gendarme is becoming insolent. The notorious "quick reaction corps" which already numbers 200,000 soldiers and officers has been pressed into its service. Hundreds of combat aircraft and dozens of military ships can be made available to it. New military bases are being created for it on the Island of Diego Garcia and in Oman, Kenya, Japan, Australia and Egypt and there are also the so-called "joint bases" in Western Europe, which the United States intends to use jointly with its NATO allies.

On the question of bases, Washington figures also hold the record for hypocrisy and are also trying to shift the blame. They assure us that with the help of these bases the United States is merely trying to safeguard itself against the "Soviet threat," particularly the "threat" which "Soviet military installations" allegedly pose to the West. These mythical "installations" are allegedly to be found all over. Recently, for example, a high Pentagon official attempted to convince an AFP correspondent that the Soviet Union is allegedly preparing to create its own military base in the Seychelles since these islands occupy a "strategic position" and the CIA does not like its government....

In actual fact our country does not have a single military base on foreign soil and does not intend to have any, whatever the United States might say. Having declared almost half the world a "zone" of its "vital interests," Washington has gradually built up a great number of them.

"...The United States of America," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in reply to the West German weekly VORWAERTS, "has created dozens of military bases with bombers and submarines with nuclear and other long-range weapons stretching in a sinister chain along the borders of the USSR and of our allies to the south, the north, the west and the east. I would like to suggest that those who today are sowing deliberate fear and hysteria in connection with the USSR's natural defensive measures and also those who believe these sowers of panic, just put themselves for a while in the Soviet people's position, for our country has been surrounded by these bases for several decades now. It would be interesting to know what these weak-nerved gentlemen would begin to say in such a situation."

Even according to official data, the United States has military bases in over 30 countries. Over 500,000 soldiers and officers--one-fourth of the whole U.S. Army--serve on foreign soil, where they maintain approximately 2,500 military installations, including over 400 major bases, and have 12,000 nuclear warheads at their disposal.

When U.S. President F. D. Roosevelt was asked at the end of World War II how long U.S. troops would remain in Europe, he replied: "A maximum of 2 years". But over 35 years have elapsed since the war and the United States continues to maintain 350,000 of its soldiers and officers there and about 200 military bases, over 8,000 nuclear warheads and more than 3,000 delivery vehicles. And this is all not enough. Under pressure from the United States it has been decided to supply Europe with another 600 or so new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles which will be targeted on the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

This is still not enough! Washington is soliciting the creation in Norway of so-called stockpiles of heavy weaponry and combat equipment for a U.S. brigade of 8,000-10,000 soldiers destined "for the rapid landing of a force near the USSR's borders". Recently a new Turkish-American agreement was signed under which the United States has been granted a 5-year lease on 26 military bases. There have been over 7,000 U.S. soldiers and officers in this country for many years now.

About 140,000 U.S. soldiers and officers have entrenched themselves in the Far East, including 50,000 in Japan and 40,000 in South Korea. Back in 1945 the USSR, the United States and Britain took the decision to restore Korea as an independent state. Soviet troops soon withdrew from North Korea, but U.S. troops still remain in South Korea and do not want to withdraw. Fifteen thousand U.S. soldiers and officers have made themselves at home in Latin America, in particular at the Guantanamo Base, although the Cuban Government has repeatedly demanded and continues to demand their withdrawal.

Even Pentagon figures admit that their troops and bases are intended for war against the Soviet Union, the socialist and other independent states. "Our troops and bases, ships and air forces," U.S. Adm A. Burke wrote, "constitute a springboard for an attempt against Soviet Russia. They are deployed in such a way that they surround Russia practically on all sides. Look at a map of the world and you will be convinced that they are like the jaws of a huge crocodile ready to snap shut at any time."

But for every "crocodile" there is justice. [as published] For every crime there is punishment. Even W. Churchill understood this when he said in 1951: "We must not forget that in creating a U.S. base... we turn ourselves into a target, and maybe into the bullseye." Britain's present prime minister, M. Thatcher, does not understand this, although she is fond of saying that she wears "Churchill's trousers". But the British Crown's subjects, as indeed inhabitants of other states in Western Europe, are increasingly recognizing that the U.S. bases pose a direct threat to their security.

The bases foul countries' sovereignty and independence, cripple their economy, divert their population from productive labor, become hotbeds of corruption, smuggling, drug addiction and crime. Soldiers from the bases commit outrages, rob, rape and kill. Every year they commit as many as 40,000 crimes.

All the detestable habits and customs of "the American way of life" are exported to countries with bases. "The basic desires of the U.S. serviceman in the FRG," TIME magazine said, "boil down to three: buying or stealing a bottle of cognac, finding a German girl, sleeping with her and going home. The soldier (and officer too) regards every young girl as his trophy. And, apart from that, he is a hard drinker. He drinks disregarding good sense and manners, he drinks like a pig."

In Japan alone, according to official statistics, since 1952 when the Japanese-American security treaty was signed, 967 people have died at the hands of bandits in U.S. military uniform. In the last 25 years alone U.S. servicemen have committed 150,000 crimes of various kinds. Most of the criminals evaded punishment by hiding behind the barbed wire of the military bases.

And after all this there are gentlemen in Washington who pose as guardians of "peace and independence of the peoples" and dare to tell us how we should behave and teach us morals. Their hypocrisy is amazing. Their bigotry is obvious. Their lies are absurd.

However, we must not disregard the fact that their lies are repeated thousands of times in the pages of thousands of newspapers and on TV and radio programs. Their lies and slander are designed to confuse the man in the street, to instill fear in his heart and kindle enmity and hatred toward our country. History remembers that once this succeeded for a certain corporal.... But this must not be repeated. This is why it is necessary to remain highly vigilant toward the intrigues of the enemies of peace and political and ideological subversion by the modern day pharisees.

SOVIET THREAT MYTH EXPLOITED TO BOOST ARMS SPENDING

LD041335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 80 p 4

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Shelter on Capitol Street, or What the Purpose of the 'Soviet Threat' Propaganda Is"]

[Text] Washington, August--A reporter on the Washington STAR, a paper published in the American capital, has told his readers about an episode that says more about the atmosphere in the United States, poisoned by militarist psychosis, than the many studies by specialists and all kinds of public opinion institutes sometimes do.

On Washington's Capitol Street a teenager with a shock of curly hair was digging some sort of trench in a yard. Stopping for a moment, he asked a passing neighbor, as though the question were perfectly natural:

"What are you going to do in the event of war?"

"What's that you said?" the woman asked, not having understood the question.

"What are you going to do in the event of war?" the kid repeated.

"What kind of war?" Again the neighbor did not get the point.

"A war against the Russians. Where are you going to take cover? Me and my friend are digging a shelter." He jumped into the pit, which was waist-deep.

The woman stood in perplexity for a moment, then, finally getting the point of the question, said to the teenager:

"But there ought not to be any war...."

However, the kid with the spade clearly did not hear, or did not want to listen, and got back to work.

The scene described by the correspondent is indicative in many respects. The feeling of fear that has taken up residence in the hearts of many of the country's citizens is the direct result of propaganda of the myth of a "Soviet threat" and "insidious communist schemes" which has long been dinned powerfully, deliberately and shamelessly into Americans by hawks of every stripe, with just one aim: to justify in the broad masses' eyes the reckless course of sharply stepping up war preparations and to camouflage American imperialism's hegemonist, neocolonialist aspirations with references to the imagined "aggressiveness of the Soviets."

One such action organized by saboteurs of detente here was the vile anti-Soviet travesty, the 90-minute special program entitled "A War Called Peace" on the Public Broadcasting System, the public television channel. The peculiarity of this channel is that it exists on gifts and donations from organizations and private citizens, and also on funds appropriated by Congress. In other words, it is not a private enterprises but a company whose actions are financed at taxpayers' expense and, as it were, sanctioned by the U.S. Government.

The program's organizers--the Heritage Foundation, and a number of other reactionary organizations--set its participants the task of sladering the Soviet Union and distorting its history and foreign and domestic policy to such an extent as to "make an impression" and bring the desired political dividends for reaction. The performers included people known for their anti-Soviet views: Harvard University professors Richard Pipes and Adam Ulam; Frank Barnett, president of the National Strategic Information Center (like Pipes, he is an adviser of Republican Party presidential contender R. Reagan); the British journalist and anti-Sovietist Brian Crozier; New York TIMES military commentator Drew Middleton, and some others.

A group of defectors from the Soviet Union was called in "to reinforce" that company.

So it is not surprising that the program presented USSR policy in so falsified and somber a light that even the Washington POST was forced to remark that the performers were clearly overdoing things, since the conclusion suggested by the program is that "the only possible outcome is a Soviet-American war, which, according to the program, the United States will probably lose."

A monstrous mishmash of lies and slander was poured over American television viewers by the "experts" in an attempt to prove the USSR's aggressiveness and to justify their own calls for the abandonment of detente, the constant buildup of U.S. military might and the pursuit of a tough "position of strength" policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. To hear them, you might have thought that it was not the United States that has encircled the Soviet Union with a network of military bases but vice versa, that it is not the United States but the Soviet Union that is seeking to gain control of the oil-rich Near and Middle Eastern regions on the pretext of defending so-called "vital interests," that it is not the United States but the USSR that is creating an interventionist "quick-reaction corps" and constantly building up its military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. In a paroxysm of anti-Sovietism the experts went so far as to say that the Iranian students who seized the American diplomats as hostages are none other than "Kremlin secret agents."

It was strange to see among this company of shameless anti-Sovietists Malcolm Toon--a professional diplomat who until recently held the post of American ambassador to the USSR and who advocated (it is now hard to say whether this was in the line of duty or out of conviction) developing and consolidating Soviet-American cooperation. [paragraph continues]

And although he was practically the only participant in the program to warn that you cannot speak the language of threats to the Soviet Union and that the Soviet-American dialogue must not be interrupted, objectively Toon found himself in the same boat as those who are trying to deceive and intimidate the American people by means of the mythical Soviet threat.

Propaganda of anti-Sovietism and chauvinism as a method of inflaming enmity and hatred for the Soviet Union and for socialism is nothing new in the United States. It has long been reaction's favorite method, and the Washington provacateurs have accumulated considerable experience in this area. You only have to recall the postwar period, when the U.S. ruling circles embarked on the path of severing the cooperation of the war years and set about preparing a crusade against the Soviet Union, yesterday's ally--something of which documentary proof is provided by formerly secret presidential directives that have now been made public.

It was during these years that the well-known Republican senator, Arthur Vandenberg, who cooperated closely with President Truman, advised the White House incumbent in the following terms: In order to justify in the people's eyes a faster arms race during peacetime, the government must "scare the country to death."

The remarks of one of the chief American hawks--Paul Nitze, who held a number of state posts in the postwar years and is now the American extremists' standard bearer--also reveal a great deal about the schemes of the American ruling circles of that time. "We," Nitze recommended to the government, "have to hold talks with the Russians because public opinion demands that. But we must manipulate the talks so that the public believes that the only way to deal with Moscow is by building up our might. The talks can play an auxiliary role in building up strength until we have achieved the overwhelming superiority that will force the Russians to give way."

"History," Sidney Lens, expert on U.S. political customs, writes in PROGRESSIVE magazine, "shows that the thesis that 'the Russians cannot be trusted' was deliberately introduced into Americans' political consciousness after World War II in order to secure support for arms programs." But, the author asks, can the Russians indeed not be trusted; are they really scheming and planning to "take us over"? The facts are that the United States, not the Soviet Union, has always been the instigator of the nuclear arms race, Lens concludes.

"The United States," Lens writes, "could end this race at any moment, and the Soviets would almost certainly agree with this. However, instead of this Washington has chosen the course of steady escalation, hoping always to secure the kind of overwhelming superiority that would force the Soviet Union to capitulate.... Although this fruitless process has failed to produce any political advantages for the United States, as even H. Kissinger has admitted, it continues nevertheless."

Indeed, as present-day American reality shows, despite the collapse of hopes of world domination, U.S. military-political circles have not abandoned their aspirations toward smashing the prevailing approximate equilibrium of forces and securing military--and especially nuclear--superiority. It is precisely this that is the aim of the nuclear encirclement of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the plans for deploying Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe and the programs for deploying the MX missile system and creating Trident nuclear submarines. It is precisely this that is the aim of the colossal increase in the military budget planned by Washington for the next 5 years.

The circles hatching these wild ideas either do not understand or refuse to understand that detente was the result of the correlation of forces that has taken shape in the world arena in recent decades and that the strategic military equilibrium achieved between the socialist world and the capitalist world is a gain of fundamental, historic importance. And hopes of shaking this equilibrium, which is a factor curbing imperialism's aggressive aspirations, are doomed to failure. The Soviet Union has repeatedly and unambiguously warned of that. The more swiftly that political axiom gets through to those who are intimidating Americans with the "Soviet military threat," the better for the peoples of the United States and the whole world.

MATVEYEV REPORTS ON PEACE DELEGATION VISIT

LD040923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by V. Matveyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, under the rubric "From an American Notebook": "There is No Third Way"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace recently visited the United States at the invitation of that country's Peace Council. In the increasingly complex international situation contacts between supporters of peace are not only useful but necessary.

The delegation visited nine cities, met with various audiences and discussed questions of mutual interest with representatives of many U.S. organizations and groups advocating peace. It was obvious that most Americans have the kindest feelings toward our country and the Soviet people. The leader of the delegation describes the trip in the reportage published below.

Washington--meeting with a group of congressmen on Capitol Hill. The chairman is John Conyers, member of the House of Representatives, who belongs to the Executive Committee of the U.S. Peace Council. The theme of the talk is contacts and dialogue between our two countries. Speaking on behalf of the group "Members of Congress for Peace Based on Law," Paul Simon speaks of the importance of meetings like this and recalls his trip to the USSR. We must know each other better and have more contact, he observes. All those present agree.

USSR Supreme Soviet deputy D. M. Gnatyuk, a member of our delegation speaks of the broad ties which have been established on the Soviet side with parliamentarians in other countries and of the need to further develop them. Why, for instance, should not members of Congress take part in trips by American delegations of peace supporters to the Soviet Union? Congressmen sitting in the auditorium nod their approval, and John Conyers declares his intention of going to our country as a member of such a delegation in the near future. The questions and answers flow on each side. That will be repeated many times in future meetings with Americans.

He also had a meeting in the Washington municipality. Among other things, we discussed the fate of the younger generation and the most acute problem for many young men and women in the United States--the search for a job, which is often in vain. About half the young blacks in the capital, where blacks make up two-thirds of the population, are engaged in such a search.

There were also many blacks among the Americans we met. They inquired about the position of national minorities in the USSR. People's Poet of Dagestan F. Aliyeva, a member of the delegation, using her republic as an example, spoke of the scale of the creative changes taking place there, where darkness reigned before Soviet power.

New York--The South Bronx--a district of the city. Ghost houses. Black windowpanes. Crumbling walls. Streets heaped with broken asphalt. Huge piles of garbage. Rats sniffing about in the empty spaces....

Gilberto (Gerena-Valentino), a member of the New York City Council, represents the South Bronx. At a press conference he spoke of his intention to appeal to the foreign public to help the South Bronx. (Gerena-Valentino) said that 3 years ago President J. Carter came there and, horrified at the dereliction, promised financial aid. But the promise remained unfulfilled.

(Gerena-Valentino) is a native of Puerto Rico. Some 3,000 people from Puerto Rico, including him, assembled in Washington on 17 May to demand the withdrawal of U.S. warships from Vieques, a small island off the shores of Puerto Rico, where 20,000 inhabitants labored in peace until quite recently. Now 8,000 people remain on the island, and two-thirds of its territory has been turned into a U.S. military base. "Vieques and the South Bronx are two sides of the same coin," (Gerena-Valentino) stated, "both are the victims of militarism."

How many times we heard of the burden of inflated military expenditure during our trip!

Boston--A two-story cottage among lush greenery. We are in the home of Dr (E. Caldecott), a well-known scientist and expert in nuclear radiation. This spring she was in our country as part of a delegation of the U.S. Peace Council, and returned to the United States full of impressions.

Here too are her colleagues, activists in the organization "Medics for Social Responsibility." The organization has put forward an important initiative: It has sent letters to L. I. Brezhnev and J. Carter appealing to them to strive to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. The answer received from L. I. Brezhnev met with a wide response in the United States and elsewhere.

Doctor (Caldecott) shows us an extensive correspondence--responses to the American medics' initiative--and speaks of preparations for new measures to develop it. Next year a conference of USSR and U.S. medical figures on that question is to be held in Boston. It is planned to hold a series of conferences in different states of the country on the consequences of a nuclear conflict.

Explanatory work is still needed here. There still exist apologists of the nuclear apocalypse across the ocean. A certain Colin (Grey) from the Hudson Institute, while we were in the United States, delivered a homily in favor of nuclear weapons for, as he said, "destroying the communist system." During those same days the U.S. Congress heard evidence from some victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who now live in the country. They were the most sobering statements, and many members of Congress responded in the same spirit, coming out in favor of measures aimed at averting nuclear war.

Efforts to avert nuclear war are efforts in the name of peaceful creativity on our planet. We read in the local Boston GLOBE that from 1960 through 1976 more than 65 percent of all taxes paid by ordinary Americans went for financing military preparations. "We cannot eat F-16 planes, we cannot heal ourselves with Trident submarines," says the pamphlet "Arguments in Favor of Economic Conversion," prepared by supporters of peace in the state of Massachusetts, where Boston is located.

Detroit--The center of automobile building is today a seat of particularly serious unemployment. One-third of all the members of the labor union of workers in that sector have found themselves in that disastrous situation. At a meeting with labor union activists we discussed the prospects for trade between our countries.

"Bans" imposed by official Washington have hit the vital interests of the United States itself. This was spoken of with great passion by participants in the meeting--after all, many enterprises in Michigan have established mutually advantageous business ties with our country. These ties are now in jeopardy. One American remarked aptly: A person deprived of fresh air cannot permit himself to batten down the windows where he lives....

Here, as in other cities, N. K. Korolkov, a member of the delegation and deputy chairman of the Moskovskiy Oblispolkom who is also president of the USSR Ice Hockey Federation, had to answer many questions about the 22d Olympics in Moscow. And how many Americans spoke heatedly of the absurdity of the "boycott" of the games declared by Washington.

Chicago--We have a very remarkable discussion in this city on topical questions of the peace movement with members of the local organization "The North Bank Peace Initiative"--named after a suburb of Chicago where the well-known Northwestern University and other scientific institutions are located. In the auditorium where the meeting was held there were many representatives of the city's religious communities. The question of the most urgent, immediate steps aimed at reducing the present tension in the world was discussed.

On the American side, the importance of a Soviet-American initiative on this question was noted. We recalled the USSR's well-known proposals based on the need for a complete end to the nuclear arms race in the world. As far as the USSR and the United States are concerned, the process of ratification of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty signed between our countries a year ago in Vienna must be brought to its conclusion. This matter has come to a halt not through the USSR's fault.

Meetings with Americans leave no room for doubt as to their dominant desire for that treaty to come into force as soon as possible. The difficulties which have arisen along this path, like many other obstacles of an artificial nature in our relations, can and must be overcome for the sake of the vital interests of not only the USSR and the United States, but all states and all peoples.

San Francisco--Straight from the plane, we set off for a reception with the mayor of the city, Mrs D. Feinstein, then a meeting with teachers, and still later, a meeting in Oakland. The next day is even busier. In the morning we visit the home of (Chokki Goddard), an Indian woman and a member of the U.S. Peace Council Executive Committee, who has also recently visited our country. Then we meet with labor union activists, figures active in the city's culture and peace supporters. Archbishop Pitirim of Volokolamsk has contacts, as in the other cities, with representatives of local religious organizations and groups, and on the instructions of Patriarch Pimen he presents the Order of Sergiy of Radonezh to Archbishop Mark of San Francisco for services in the struggle for peace and humanism.

There was a memorable talk with members of an enterprising committee in Santa Clara County which advocates transferring military enterprises onto a civilian footing. The county has a bigger per capita expenditure on the military-industrial complex than any other region of the country. Five years ago a group of residents started a campaign to demilitarize local industry, including the Lockheed plants located there. The president of the Lockheed concern would not receive a county deputation and used strong pressure levers on the initiators of the campaign.

They did not give way. The movement grew. The county council supported the campaign. The county's supporters of peace became known far beyond California. And today they are continuing the struggle, convinced of the justice of their cause.

We traveled over thousands of kilometers of American soil. We saw positive and negative things, heard Americans of different convictions, ages and professions and tried to answer their questions in as much detail as possible. There were all kinds of questions--from the naive ones resulting from an inadequate or distorted knowledge of our country and its policy, to the serious questions, "reached through suffering" and evoked by concern for our planet's destinies.

We left the U.S. shores confident that the command of reason tells our peoples to live in peace, not hostility. In the nuclear age there is no other choice.

'INHUMAN' TREATMENT OF IRANIAN PRISONERS IN U.S. REPORTED

LD042050 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 4 August, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Romantsov reports:

As another measure of pressure on Iran the U.S. authorities are toughening the persecution of Iranian citizens who are in the United States. The U.S. Immigration Service instituted proceedings for the expulsion of about 200 Iranians, who were arrested in Washington on July 27 during the dispersal of the anti-American demonstration, from the country. Within seven days each of them should "prove" in writing the legality of their stay in the USA.

One hundred and seventy two arrested Iranians, shackled and handcuffed, were brought from Washington to the new prison of Otisville, New York, which was specially opened for that purpose earlier than planned. Twenty Iranian women were thrown into New York's women's prison.

Reports on rude, inhuman treatment of the prisoners by the prison authorities appeared in the press. The prisoners are kept in poky cells without walks and without the right to communicate with anyone but representatives of prison administration.

In protest against the U.S. authorities' arbitrariness, the arrested Iranians declined to give their names and went on a hunger strike which lasts already nine days. Several of them as a result of the hunger strike got into hospital. The prison administration ordered to force-feed the strikers. The New York TIMES newspaper described a scene of such force feeding: An Iranian who refused to eat was seized and put on his back by the guards after which one of them, opening the mouth of the prisoner, poured a nutrient liquid into his throat.

Showing concern for its citizens, the Government of Iran through the mediation of the Algerian Embassy in Washington started talks with the U.S. authorities on their further fate.

CHINA

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON ANTI-AFGHAN ACTIVITY

LD041032 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, August 4 TASS--"The proportions and the character of the subversive activity, carried out by Beijing against the Afghan revolution, the extent of cooperation between these activities and the forces of imperialism and reaction testify to a new turn of the Chinese leaders to the right", writes the journal PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST [PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA].

Analyzing Beijing's anti-Afghan course, the journal writes: "Having unleashed subversive activity against Afghanistan, the Chinese leadership pursues far-reaching aims: to retard the development of positive processes in international relations, to launch with the help of the United States a frontal attack on the policy of detente, to whip up the arms race, to destabilise the situation in the Near East and in South Asia, thereby creating favourable, from Beijing's viewpoint, ground for materializing its expansionist plans and hegemonistic designs in that area of the world, to use the Afghan events as a pretext for an offensive against the positions of socialism and the national-liveration movement".

"To further its aims, Beijing stakes on cooperation with imperialist forces, above all with the United States", the journal stresses. "The Afghan theme was the leading one at all the January negotiations between the Chinese leaders and the U.S. Defense Secretary Brown in the course of which 'community of strategic interests' was emphasized."

"Beijing needed the hullabaloo around Afghanistan also to try to conceal the disgraceful collusion with imperialism and reaction against the national-liberation movement, the cause of peace and security of peoples, to divert the attention from the real causes that led to complication of both the international situation and the situation in Afghanistan", the journal stresses.

CHEKHONIN: POLICY DIRECTED AGAINST INDIA'S INTERESTS

LD041402 Mosocw TASS in English 1340 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, August 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Chekhonin writes: It has become known here that Chinese servicemen stationed on the border with India received a no ordinary order: They were made smile to the Indian border guards and chant: "Long Live Chinese-Indian Friendship". Beijing diplomats are not lagging behind the Chinese soldiers either. Beijing is trying to assure the Indian Government through various channels in its "sincere" desire to revive their long-standing friendship.

That is the reason why an extensive public campaign on exposing the true purposes of Chinese diplomacy has become stronger of late in India. The newspaper NATIONAL HERALD writes today that one cannot talk about Beijing's desire to reconsider its policy, for it is well-known that Chinese instructors are training spies and saboteurs in the Pakistani-controlled part of Kashmir for dispatch into India. It is also common knowledge that China recently signed an agreement with Pakistan on delivering to it 2,000 million dollars worth of weapons. It is known against whom it is planned to use the weapons. Beijing does not object to providing its territory for Pakistan to test the so-called first Islamic nuclear bomb.

The newspaper inquires why Beijing has resorted to feigned smiles. Just as in 1962, when China attacked India attempting to tear it away from the movement for peace and nonalignment, China is now again trying to play the same record. It is not going even to pretend that it renounces the fruits of its aggression and abandons subversive plans with regard to the north-eastern and northern parts of the Indian territory.

The viewpoint of the NATIONAL HERALD is also shared by other Indian newspapers. The newspaper PATRIOT inquires whether Beijing can claim the role of India's friend if its entire policy is directed against the Indian national interests, against India's non-aligned policy. The newspaper states that 150 spies and saboteurs selected from among Assam separatists alone are being trained at special camps on the Chinese territory. Beijing knocked together the Seventh United Liberation Army from among the separatists whose objective is to struggle for tearing off north-eastern regions from India. The PATRIOT stresses that Beijing started implementing together with the United States an extensive strategic design of encircling India. Such is the bitter truth which should be made known to the Indian people so as it is not deceived by the appeals to normalize relations with China at any price.

The broad circles of the Indian people realize the correctness of this warning. Life shows that the American-Chinese collusion entered into force. There are plenty of examples to prove this. The United States and China are jointly rearming Pakistan and interfering in India's domestic affairs. Beijing and the United States opposed at the recent session of the U.N. Committee on the Indian Ocean convocation of an international conference under the U.N. auspices on demilitarizing the Indian Ocean. Washington and Beijing spare no efforts in order to involve Bangladesh in the orbit of their anti-Indian policy. Thailand is being turned into an outpose in South-East Asia directed against India and its friends. The United States and China are stepping up acts of aggression against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, pursuing a kind of labour-division policy.

The Indian public is aware of the fact that true normalization of relations with China would meet the interests of peace and detente in Asia. But, as the saying goes, it takes more than one hand to clap.

PERIODICAL CITED ON PRC-U.S. COLLABORATION

LD051009 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug, TASS--"Beijing's large-scale subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" is one more "instance of the Chinese leadership's betrayal of the peoples' struggle for their liberation, as was the case in Vietnam, Kampuchea, Chile, Angola, Ethiopia and other countries," the magazine FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS [PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA] writes.

Exposing Beijing's perfidious course vis-a-vis the national liberation struggle of the peoples, the magazine emphasizes that the "'Afghan background' seems to reveal still more clearly the dangerous tendencies of the developing process of forming a bloc between American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, the further deepening of their collusion against the peace-loving peoples. Seeking to play the part of regional and world policemen, Beijing and Washington do not disdain suppressing the national liberation forces, interfering into the internal affairs of sovereign states and imposing their will upon them."

Striving to attain its expansionist and hegemonist aims, Beijing "makes its main stake on collaboration with imperialist forces," the magazine points out. "The Chinese leadership is supporting and justifying such actions hostile to the national liberation movements, the cause of peace and security of the peoples, as the build-up of American naval forces in the Indian Ocean, in the Near East and the Persian Gulf, the setting up of new systems of war bases on alien territories, the development of the 'rapid reaction corps', the intensification of the activity of military blocs, the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, etc. China, in close cooperation with the American imperialism, is itself striking blows on revolutionary progressive movements of the peoples," the magazine says.

III. 5 Aug 80 B 3 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CHINA

KOMMUNIST SCORES CHINESE CP FOR 'SPLITTING' COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

LD011323 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0729 GMT 1 Aug 80

["Chinese CP Against the Communist Movement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 August (TASS)--"Under cover of declarations of a 'return' to the international communist movement, the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party are embarking upon a new stage of splitting activity," writes KOMMUNIST, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Their aim is the old one--to create a 'very broad international front' for the struggle against the USSR and the socialist community as a whole.

"This tactic has become apparent through the fact that the Chinese Communist Party has resumed the practice of sending delegations or individual representatives to the congresses of certain communist and workers parties, of exchanging party delegations at various levels and of receiving representatives of the communist press. Beijing has begun to respond to the initiative of individual parties in Western Europe which are trying to achieve a restoration of relations with it.

"The talks which took place in April in Beijing between leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and a delegation from the Italian Communist Party showed that. pursuing the line of 'uniting all who can be united' in the struggle against the USSR and other socialist countries, the Beijing leaders are endeavoring to draw a certain section of the forces of the left into an anti-socialist 'united front'. Flirting with individual communist parties, they are striving to introduce a split into the communist movement, in order to weaken and neutralize by that very fact the rebuff to Maoism and the current pro-imperialist policy of China. Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee announced that the Chinese Communist Party will reestablish relations with those communist parties which pursue the 'correct' policy, that is one which suits Beijing. At the same time he categorically rejected the possibility of any contacts between the Chinese Communist Party and the CPSU."

"The Chinese leadership makes it quite clear that a change in tactics does not signify a change in its political line", continues KOMMUNIST. Deng Xiaoping, for example, without mentioning the fundamental divergences which exist between the Chinese Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party used the visit of the Italian delegation to confirm publicly the thesis of the inevitability of world war, to emphasize the strategic nature of the rapprochement between China and the United States, and to confirm the anti-Soviet direction of his policy. Moreover, on the eve of the visit of the delegation in a directive for cadre workers, the Beijing leadership explained that the reestablishment of links with the Italian Communist Party is seen as an important step in the "unification of all forces in the struggle against Soviet hegemony"...

Communist parties which stand firmly on Marxist-Leninist positions cannot move toward a rapprochement with the Chinese Communist Party at the cost of fundamental concessions. They cannot be in solidarity with those who form a bloc with imperialism, which is opposed to world socialism and which promotes the further aggravation of the international situation and war... Cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party is possible only on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

BULANTSEV ON CONTACTS WITH SON SEN OF KAMPUCHEA

LD010928 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 1 Aug 80

["Reanimation of the Politically Dead"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

It appears that the Beijing leaders have developed a not quite usual hobby--spiritism. At present, for example, Beijing is having contacts with another spirit--one of the leaders of the Khmer counterrevolutionary emigres Son Sen who once had been the premier of the royal Government of Kampuchea. According to reports of the foreign press, Son Sen arrived in the Chinese capital after a tour of a number of countries where this visitor asked money and weapons for fighting against the people's system in Kampuchea. It is far from being accidental that before going to Beijing he visited the United States: It is known that the Chinese hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists coordinate their subversive activities against Asian states, against Kampuchea, in particular.

The aim which Beijing pursues by inviting Son Sen is obvious enough. The Beijing rulers contemplate creating a certain "united front" against People's Kampuchea front including the remains of Pol Pot bands and emigre rabble of every stripe.

The fact that the Beijing leadership is now counting on the leaders of reactionary emigre groupings by putting forward to the scene figures the type of Son Sen indicates that Beijing no longer relies on Pol Pot bands which in the eyes of the whole progressive world have become a synonym for genocide. Apparently Beijing finally realized that Pol Pot is a political corpse which is impossible to galvanize any longer. This explains Beijing's flirting with the reactionary Khmer emigres.

Judging by reports of the foreign press, the question of coordination of subversive activities against the PRK from the territory of Thailand is also being touched upon at Son Sen's talks in Beijing. Observers regard the fact that the invitation to Son Sen coincided with the visit by the Thai minister of foreign affairs to China as not accidental.

Things are apparently quite in a bad way with the Chinese hegemonists if they in their attempts to overthrow the people's system in Kampuchea appeal to the spirits of the politically dead such as Son Sen and the like.

SERGEYEV CRITICIZES POLICY ON TIBET

LD011418 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--TASS commentator Maksim Sergeyev writes: The Chinese authorities of Tibet expelled from that autonomous district a delegation of representatives of the Dalai Lama that had been invited into Tibet to see the "achievements" of the Tibetans in the social and economic sphere. The pretext for the expulsion of the delegation was its statement that Tibet's native population experiences difficulties and privations under Beijing's oppression and lives in dire poverty.

Beijing propaganda likes to talk about the "happy life" of representatives of national minorities residing in the territory of the PRC, specifically Tibetans. In reality things are not at all the way Beijing describes them. Tibet, a land of ancient and original culture, has been turned under Beijing's oppression into a backward rimland of the Great Han Empire. Culture and traditions of Tibet have been steadily destroyed over decades, the local people were put into the position of second rate citizens.

According to witnesses, the Chinese sway in Tibet is felt in everything. Teaching schools is in the Chinese. The homes of Tibetans look like ramshackle huts compared to houses for the Chinese. The native people are forced to work more than the Chinese for lower wages.

Seeking Sinoization of Tibet, the Chinese rulers inundated the area with representatives of Chinese over the past 20 years. For instance, Chinese now make up 70 thousand out of the 120 thousand population of Tibet's capital, Lhasa. The administration and party leadership of the district consist predominantly of the Chinese. As a result, Tibet has become the poorest rimland of China which is populated by rightless and oppressed citizens.

Representatives of the spiritual leader of Tibetans Dalai Lama learnt about these facts. Meetings broke out many times during the delegation's stay in Tibet. At those meetings local population protested against its plight. When a particularly large manifestation with the participation of several thousand Tibetans was held in Lhasa in front of the hotel where the delegation was staying, the Chinese authorities dispersed the demonstrators. The delegation whose members had time to address the meeting and proclaim their solidarity with the demonstrators was expelled from Lhasa and sent to Beijing....

The Chinese authorities constantly suggest to the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet from which he had to emigrate to India in 1959 together with hundreds of thousands of refugees when the uprising of the people against the Chinese sway was suppressed. The aim of the delegation's visit was to establish if the Tibetans really live a "happy life" as it is often declared by XINHUA agency, and if there are now the possibilities for the Dalai Lama's return to Lhasa.

FOREIGN POLICY VIEWED AS ESSENTIALLY 'UNCHANGED'

LD011511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Candidate of Historical Science G. Mosko article: "Beijing" Aligning With Imperialism"]

[Text] At present certain circles in the West are trying to convince world public opinion that a certain "softening" has allegedly become apparent in China's foreign policy and that its leaders have renounced the most repellent militarist calls of the period of Mao Zedong's rule. Is this in fact so? I think that despite the propaganda maneuvers which Beijing has been forced to resort to today with the aim of, on the one hand, "reassuring" the West, and on the other, gaining time to increase its military and industrial potential, the essence of China's foreign policy remains unchanged. As before, great-power hegemonism is the pivot around which the political acts of the PRC's "neo"-Maoist leaders within the country and in the international arena revolve.

The implementation of Beijing's strategic designs in practice is associated above all with the use of armed force, militarism and war. It has been calculated that of the 30 military conflicts which have occurred in Asia since the end of World War II, 19 have been unleashed through China's fault. Acute tension in any form, including armed clashes and provocations, is necessary to the Maoists in order to whip up militarist hysteria inside the country and ensure the forced buildup of military might and preparations for war. Beijing assumes that the whipping up of tension in all salients will lead sooner or later to thermonuclear war, as a result of which China will acquire the longed-for opportunity to establish its "new order" in the world. [paragraph continues]

Su Yu, member of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission and deputy defense minister, declares: "We are prepared to make the greatest national sacrifices in order to make the necessary contribution to mankind's liberation" (that is how Beijing would like to regard the achievement of its own hegemony over the world). "The 21st century will be the century of the Chinese," a PRC central newspaper asserted peremptorily. "We possess abundant human resources and mental capabilities. The successful implementation of the four modernizations will be the start of the Chinese age."

It is hard to imagine that people in the West do not take these frankly hegemonist ways on Beijing's part into account. But the logic of the class struggle makes imperialism and reaction seek and find allies among those who are opposed in any form to world socialism and the international communist and national liberation movement. So it is not surprising that there are those among Western politicians who are prepared not only to hand out indulgences for the Maoists' militarist preparations, but also to participate in them directly. The Chinese leadership, in its turn, experiencing a lack of the material potential for imposing its will on other peoples, seeks and welcomes with open arms proposals from the imperialist powers on military-economic and military-political cooperation.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, the rapprochement between aggressive circles in the West--above all the United States--and the Chinese leadership is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of peace. "The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism," the plenum resolution notes, "is a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics--dangerous for all mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples." At the same time Washington, through U.S. Vice President W. Mondale, states for all to hear that there exist "numerous parallel strategic and bilateral interests" with Beijing. The words were followed by paractical measures to bring this thesis to life: The question of granting China most-favored-nation status in trade with the United States was decided; credits of $2 billion through the U.S. Export and Import Bank were promised; broader access to American industrial technology was opened up, and so forth.

The two countries' further desire to develop cooperation including in military sphere, was revealed during American Defense Secretary H. Brown's visit to the PRC (January 1980). Commenting on the results of this visit, the U.S. press openly proclaimed the "start of a new era in cooperation between the two countries' armed forces." Reports followed on U.S. consent to sell China electronic intelligence apparatus for receiving information from the American satellite Landsat, early warning radar stations, C-130 heavy military transport planes, helicopters, telecommunications systems, cross-country trucks and so forth.

The main premise on which Washington bases its military-political cooperation with China apparently lies in the idea that a mighty, militarist China, modernized with American assistance, will become more loyal to U.S. interests and will toughen its attitude toward the Soviet Union.

In essence it is already possible to speak of the coordination of Chinese and U.S. propaganda and military-political actions in various parts of the world. Clear evidence of this is provided by the ballyhoo created by Beijing and Washington around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In giving support to Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, the United States and China are pursuing the goals of stepping up tension on Afghanistan's borders with neighboring Pakistan and creating an explosive situation in the region.

The two countries' mass media are also synchronized with respect to the buildup of American military might in the Persian Gulf. The Maoists tacitly supported the "quick reaction" corps being deployed by the United States and the stepping up of the American military presence in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

So as to gain a free hand for expanding its military adventures in the Middle East against Iran, Washington is counting on transferring some of the militarist burden in other regions onto its allies--in Western Europe, to the FRG primarily, and in the Far East to Japan. This concept of the "division of labor" has met with complete understanding and actual support in Beijing. Beijing displays touching concern for the strengthening of Japanese-American relations on the basis of the notorious "security treaty." The American "hawks" only had to attempt to exert pressure on Japan to obtain an increase in its military expenditure (which is already, according to some data, increasing 8 percent annually, and Japan already ranks eighth in the world on this indicator) for the Chinese militarists to rush to their assistance. Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, receiving a delegation from Japan's Liberal Democratic Party on 30 April, acknowledged the presence of American troops in that country to be "desirable for China," approved the strengthening of Japan's "Self-Defense Forces," but lamented the "low appropriations for military purposes." China's military leaders have also made similar provocative statements.

Commenting on the results of the recent visits by Hua Guofeng to Japan and by Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, to the United States, and also J. Carter's meeting with Hua Guofeng in Tokyo, the foreign press indicates the trilateral alliance which is emerging, with the participation of the United States, Japan and China. And if Washington is playing the "China card" and keeping China in the position of imperialism's junior partner, on the basis of its own strategic interests, Beijing is nurturing the idea of a "united front," guided by its own hegemonist calculations.

The White House and the Pentagon are apparently hypnotized by the prospects of the anti-Soviet policy course formulated by the Chinese leaders for the eighties. At the same time anti-Sovietism in the Maoists' speeches and actions is a tactic intended to mask their strategy of global hegemonist claims. Pushing the United States and other capitalist states onto the path of military and political confrontation with the USSR, Beijing propaganda depicts a new world war as a "war between Soviet social imperialism and the countries of the second world," that is, the West.

Washington officials, talking about ties with Beijing, prefer the formula: "We are friends, but not allies." China's alignment with the United States, the other Western capitalist states and Japan is, of course, a complex, multifaceted process and is still not completed. The imperialist forces' common interest in the utilization of the "China factor" does not lessen the acuteness of contradictions within imperialism or eliminate competition between rivals in the struggle to open up the Chinese market and raw materials sources. The more farsighted leaders of the capitalist world are aware that China is playing its own "America" and "Japan" card. However, the main objective obstacle preventing full alliance between the imperialist states and China is the radical divergence between the Chinese people's interests and the expansionist aspirations of the imperialist powers and their junior partners in the shape of the Beijing ruling circles.

JAPAN FORGETTING 'STERN LESSONS OF HISTORY' IN MILITARIZATION

LD041513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 5

[Yuriy Vdovin "Commentator's Column": "Japanese Militarization"]

[Text] A special committee of the Foreign Ministry in Japan has prepared a report on the safeguarding of security in the 80s. Its content leaves no doubt that the Japanese ruling circles intend to draw their country into a wide-ranging arms race. The essence of the proclaimed course consists in the fact that, relying on its economic power, Japan must present itself in the world as a big military power. It is apparent that a new wave of militarization is rising on the islands of Japan. The Finance Ministry and the National Defence Agency agreed on an increase in military expenditure for the country's budget for the next financial year of 9.7 percent by bringing it to the sum of 2.446 billion yen, which is a record for Japan's entire history. Consideration is being given to the question of stepping up the rate of fulfilling the military program by bringing the expenditure on "defense" up to 7 percent of the gross national product. Units of the Japanese and American armies which have held exercises in the past, are more and more often perfecting offensive operations whose dimensions grow incessantly. There is an active indoctrination of public opinions in favor of abolishing Article Nine of the Constitution which proclaims Japan's rejection of war and armaments. From time to time official Tokyo circles say that an increase in military potential will help the country to conduct a more independent foreign policy and will weaken its dependence upon the United States of America in various areas. In reality, however, it is all turning out to be the contrary. The military alliance of Japan and the United States, which has noticeably gained in strength in the past few years and which China is joining more and more actively, is turning Tokyo into a tool of the aggressive and hegemonist policy of Washington and Beijing. This was expressed in particular in the position taken by official powers in Japan on the problems of Iran, Afghanistan, Indochina and relations with the Soviet Union. In an attempt to somehow smooth over the unpleasant impression regarding such one-sided "independence," the Japanese Government from time to time makes assertions on its striving to develop friendly relations with all countries, including the Soviet Union. Such statements have rung out during recent days. However, Tokyo makes no specific proposals in this direction. It is apparent that in Tokyo they are deliberately forgetting that any kind of assertions gain in weight only when they are confirmed by deeds. But it is even worse than here, too, they are forgetting the stern lessons of history by once again pushing the country onto the fateful path of militarization.

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF SOLIDARITY WITH DPRK MONTH

LD011541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis has ended in our country. In Moscow, Alma-Ata, Ashkhabad, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and other cities in the country crowded meetings, gatherings and soirees of Soviet-Korean friendship have taken place. Lectures and talks, movie shows and exhibitions describing the DPRK working people's life have been mounted. Soviet people again expressed their resolute support for the Korean people's efforts aimed at reuniting the country by peaceful means, without any interference, on a democratic basis. The solidarity month has made a new contribution to the development of fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the DPRK.

KARMAL ADDRESSES PDPA MEETING IN KABUL

LD041712 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 4 August, TASS--A meeting of the active members of the city organization of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) took place in the Afghan capital today. In the presidium of the meeting were the leaders of the PDPA and the country's government. Those present honoured by a minute of silence the memory of the heroes who died in the struggle against the enemies of the Afghan revolution.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, made a speech on the tasks set by the third plenary meeting of the PDPA Central Committee to enlist all efforts for the defence of the revolutionary gains.

Then Babrak Karmal presented honorary banners to the detachment of the students of Kabul University and Polytechnical Institute who participated in doing away with the terrorist bans in Laghman Province.

EDUCATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TOP PRIORITIES

LD041512 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 4 Aug TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Volnov reports:

"One of the top priority tasks of the country's leadership is to eliminate illiteracy and develop the education system," the TASS correspondent was told by Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, minister of education of the DRA.

"Before the 1978 revolution," she said, "broad popular masses were practically deprived of the possibility to study and the education system served the interests of the privileged classes. At the present moment some 90 per cent of the country's population are still illiterate."

"The DRA Government is doing all it can to have new schools built. Some 800 new schools have been opened after the revolution, doubling, in fact, the number of students. About one million people attend literacy courses."

"But the process of eliminating illiteracy", the minister said, "is being hampered by enemies of the revolution who do not stop short of the most ruthless and atrocious crimes. Gangsters kill teachers and students and burn libraries. More than one hundred schools have been burned down in recent months".

The minister stressed that the Government of Afghanistan had elaborated specific plans and programmes for further development and perfection of the education system. "They will be implemented parallel to normalisation of the situation in the country", she said. "Education will be conducted in not only the country's two official languages, Dari and Pashto, but also in the languages of national minorities, Turkmen, Uzbek, and Beluji.

Anahita Ratebzad appreciated with gratitude the massive assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to Afghanistan in solving the illiteracy problem and training teachers.

AFGHAN PAPER ACCUSES U.S. NEWSMEN OF ATROCITIES

LD041334 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, August 4, TASS--An article published in the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR speaks about direct complicity of a U.S. newsman in the murder of innocent people in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The newspaper stressed that recently two members of a gang called Tor Padsha which is engaged in killings of innocent people in the Province of Nangarhar (south Afghanistan) have recently given themselves up to the Afghan authorities. Their names are Mulawi Mir and Modir Mohammed Gil; they said that towards the end of last March a group of persons arrived to join their gang, from Pakistan. The persons wore national Afghan clothes and were equipped with photo and filming equipment. These were American newsmen making a film. They also took pictures about the struggle of the so called "fighters for Islam" against the peaceful population of Afghanistan. Precisely at that time the thugs from the Tor Padsha gang attacked the village of Fatehabad seizing three workers cleaning an irrigation canal. It was all the same to bandits whom to kill--they wanted to intimidate the village's inhabitants into denying support for the revolutionary authorities of the new Afghanistan.

The workers were taken to the village square and here one of the U.S. newsmen took charge, ordering the bandits first to stone the captives and then to cut off their heads. The whole of the bloody sequence was photographed and filmed by the Americans.

The article further cites excerpts from a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR interview with D. Rather, commentator of the U.S. Colombia Broadcasting System, in which he recounts his "adventures" in Pakistan and how, at the end of last March, he visited the Afghan territory in the area of the town of Jalalabad and made a film on the "struggle of the Afghans for freedom".

In setting the record straight, the newspaper says, it becomes absolutely clear that Rather, the CBS TV commentator, participated in the murder of the three Afghan workers.

Addressing the reader, the newspaper further writes that this fact clearly confirms direct participation by Americans in the atrocities perpetrated by the so-called "fighters for Islam". The newspaper says that the U.S. propaganda services are attempting, through their staff members, to sharpen tensions in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and completely distort the events in that country.

STUDENTS PRAISE SOVIET AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD041902 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 4 Aug 80

["Gross Fabrications"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 4, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Kozlov writes: On the last day of the Olympic games certain Western news agencies engaged themselves in a very strange and by no means fair competition--it seems that they have decided to outplay one another producing gross anti-Soviet inventions.

FRANCE PRESSE, for example, circulated a "report" which said that 20 Afghan students studying in the Soviet Union were wounded by the police in Moscow when an anti-Soviet meeting staged in connection with the Olympics was being dispersed. It is noteworthy that although there are several FRANCE PRESSE correspondents in Moscow, the agency quoted the Pakistani city of Peshawar as the source of its information, or to be more precise, disinformation.

Is there any need to say that there was neither "an anti-Soviet meeting" nor its "dispersal" in Moscow?

"This is an outrageous lie", said the member of the leadership of the community of Afghan students in the Soviet Union, Mohammedula Sofi. "There has been nothing of the kind, nor anything of this kind is possible. First of all, it is hard to grasp where FRANCE PRESSE has seen 20 Afghan students. There is hardly ten of them in Moscow at present--this is the time of vacations. Students have left--some went home, some to the Soviet Union's health resorts".

"FRANCE PRESSE", Mohammedula Sofi went on to say, "is spreading lies about the Soviet Union and the Soviet-Afghan relations. The Afghans and the Soviet people are linked by genuine friendship. Soviet soldiers help the Afghan people to uphold their independence and sovereignty from armed encroachments from outside. We are received like brothers in the Soviet Union. People share their bread, and shelter with us, and they give us education".

"Students from other countries as well as Afghanistan are grateful to the Soviet people for their friendship and hospitality", said Mohammed Anwar, a student. "I am sure that there is no such attitude to foreign students in any Western country."

"We highly appreciate the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan", said Mohammed Musa Vefak. "We also know the real worth of hypocritical statements made by Western countries which 'defend' the interests of the Afghans in words, while in effect spreading lies and slander about our motherland".

American UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL apparently decided to outdo their French colleagues having resorted to a still more impudent lie. In "a dispatch from Islamabad" (another Pakistani city) UPI alleges that Soviet aviation bombed several villages [within] 150 kilometres of Kabul.

As is known U.S. propaganda spread such concoctions made up by U.S. special services before. Then why is it that such inventions, which have more than once been proved to be what they really are--mere inventions, are persistently repeated now? It is quite understandable--what we see is an attempt to weaken, with the help of fabrications, the lasting impression left by the Moscow Olympics which ended in such a triumph.

SOLIDARITY BETWEEN SOVIET, AFGHAN YOUTH NOTED

LD041318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Recently friendly meetings between members of the Democratic Organization of Youth of Afghanistan and young Soviet troops from the limited contingent of Soviet troops helping the Afghan people to defend their peaceful life have been taking place in various areas of Afghanistan. Our correspondent Viktor Bazilevich reports from Kabul:

Meetings like these between the young people of the two fraternal countries have become traditional. In subbotniks, laying of friendship parks, joint labor in reestablishing the economy, the aid of Soviet troops in getting rid of the effects of floods, the meetings of Soviet and Afghan youth are helping them to find out more about each other, and are drawing together the young generations of our countries. It is fraternal solidarity between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union which has contributed to the fact that life now in the young republic is gradually returning to normal. Large gangs of counterrevolutionaries have been destroyed, but the struggle is not yet finished. The weapons of the bandits are still aimed against every patriot of Afghanistan, and it is not by chance that young Afghans are everywhere joining the units to defend the revolution.

Representatives of the Democratic Organization of Youth of Afghanistan noted in their speeches to the Soviet troops that the Afghan people will never forget the support being given to it by Soviet people, and who are helping to defend the freedom and independence of Afghanistan, and strengthen the gains of the April revolution. These meetings and contacts are helping to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

PASHTUN TRIBESMEN EXPOSED TO ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA

LD041400 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Aug 80

[IZVESTIYA correspondent's dispatch]

[Excerpt] The United States and China continue to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Will the enemies of the Afghan revolution be able to win the support of the (?free) tribes? More from a correspondent for the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA:

The road from Afghanistan to Pakistan runs through the famous Khyber Pass. It is a narrow ravine flanked by towering rocks. This pass was used by people from time immemorial as the shortest way from east to west. The ancient road has now become a modern highway. A road sign proclaims that this is a zone of (?free tribes). And soon we see on the road in front of us two men in white traditional Pashto dress. They are tall and tanned and both carry guns.

One of the tribal chiefs, (Manga Hoja Hoseyn), said attempts are being made to involve the Pashtuns in a major anti-Afghanistan (?gamble). And this is really so. One does not have to be an expert to understand the game of the counterrevolutionaries. Their leaders are going out of their way in a bid to win the armed Pashtuns to their side. One of the elders of the Chamkanni Tribe told me over a cup of tea that attempts are being made to keep the nomad tribes in Pakistan by hook or by crook. The tribesmen are told that the authorities in Kabul execute all persons arriving from Pakistan. All such people, including women and children, are crushed by Soviet tanks. Tribesmen are also told that the new Afghan Government takes away from the Muslims all their cattle and other possessions and interferes with their religion.

On my journey through Pakistan I was constantly exposed to hostile propaganda against Afghanistan. As I opened my daily papers I saw bitter anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet stories of all kind. But not a word was said about democratic reforms in Afghanistan. The media was silent on the distribution of land among the poor or about new mosques and schools being built in Afghanistan.

All the newspapers are saying that the Pakistani authorities are holding by force refugees from Afghanistan who now want to return to their country. Will the enemies of the Afghan revolution be able to secure the cooperation of these free tribes? Some knowledgeable people whom I met in Pakistan and also the local papers, all agree that this is highly improbable. The Afghan revolution is clearly demonstrating to the people its advantages and it is becoming more and more difficult for its enemies to deceive the people.

SOVIET-AFGHAN COMMERCIAL TIES EXAMINED

LD041517 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 31 Signed to Press 28 Jul 80 p 21

[Correspondent P. Antonov dispatch: "Hands Across the Amudarya"]

[Text] Termez--The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] are actively developing mutually advantageous business ties with one another. In the first quarter of this year Soviet-Afghan trade turnover showed an increase of more than 50 percent over the corresponding period last year and totaled almost R130 million. The volume of work at the Amudarya port of Termez, which is the main transshipment center in the foreign trade between the USSR and the DRA, has increased considerably. Various kinds of machines and equipment, construction materials, textiles, footwear, foodstuffs and other goods needed by people's Afghanistan are shipped from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan via Termez. Cotton and wool, fresh and dried fruits and berries travel in the opposite direction, and there has been an increase in deliveries of the nitrogenous fertilizers produced by the plant in Mazar-e Sharif, constructed with assistance from the USSR.

On my arrival in Termez, I talked with Hashmat Sharar, the DRA Trade Ministry's representative in the port.

"We regard the Soviet Union as a reliable and conscientious partner," H. Sharar said. "This is shown, for instance, by the fact that it is precisely the USSR that accounts for 60 percent of the DRA's total foreign trade turnover. Everything we receive from your country is not only very necessary to us, but also matches up to the highest demands. The Afghan experts who assess the quality of goods always make extremely complimentary reports on Soviet machine tools and construction materials, tractors, seed drills, textiles, footwear, foodstuffs and medicines. In its turn the Afghan side does everything possible to ensure the irreproachable fulfillment of its commitments to Soviet clients. We know their high opinion of our dried fruits, citrus fruits and other goods."

G. Lototskiy, director of the Soyuzvneshtrans all-union association's Termez office, recounts that Afghanistan's business circles are showing increasing interest in further expanding commercial relations with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Today more than 400 firms, cooperatives, banks and companies are cooperating with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The biggest of them are (Khalk), (Khak Murad), (Khashimi), (Pashtani Tedzharati), (Anvar), (Milli Afghan), Da Afghanistan, Kabul Europe transit traveling, Transco, Herat transit, Afghan transit and others. They all have special praise for the activity of the AFSOTR joint Soviet-Afghan joint-stock transport and dispatching company. This operates on a parity basis. The company is equipped with powerful Soviet trucks, the number of which is being increased from 500 to 1,500. AFSOTR is headed by the president Ali Ahmad, a DRA citizen; the vice president is USSR citizen G.F. Koptelov. It is under their guidance that most of the freight received in the Afghan ports of Hayratan, Sherkhan and (Kelif) and also the Soviet border city of Kushka is shipped.

The DRA people are now resolutely rebuffing the provocations of the Afghan reactionaries entrenched in Pakistan and of their American and Beijing patrons.

"Under the conditions of the intense struggle against counterrevolution and its instigators," H. Sharar said, "Afghanistan's economic relations with the Soviet Union are especially important and do not boil down merely to trade contracts. With the assistance of Soviet specialists, major industrial projects in key sectors of the economy are being constructed, highly skilled engineer and worker cadres are being trained and the network of cultural institutions is developing. The Afghan people greatly value Soviet people's friendly, selfless assistance."

INDIA 'CONCERNED' OVER NUCLEAR AMBITIONS OF PAKISTAN

LD041436 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes: The report of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies on the development of nuclear engineering of Pakistan in order to have its own atomic bomb is widely commented in India. A UPI summarized story reprinted in the Indian press points out that Pakistan is actually ready for the production of nuclear weapons.

For the sake of objectivity, it should be noted that the Pakistani administration repeatedly declared that it does not intend to develop atomic engineering in military purposes and that it is not going to produce nuclear weapons. But the numerous testimony of international press gives serious ground to doubt the sincerity of such declarations. After the recent visit of Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq to Beijing, reports were printed in the press, saying that Islamabad's nuclear ambitions are by no means limited to the use of atomic energy in peaceful purposes.

According to the Indian PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL, at the negotiations in Beijing the Pakistani president was assured that China would help it join the nuclear club. With this aim, the news agency points out, "China is going to explode a Pakistani bomb." As to nuclear raw materials, according to the UPI, in the period starting from 1977, Pakistan purchased directly or through third countries 368 tons of partially purified uranium ore. Besides, according to the Indian press, Pakistan has its own enterprises to process nuclear raw material and in the next few years will have everything necessary for the production of 5-7 atomic bombs. In this connection, the Hong Kong ASIA WEEK writes that Islamabad's expenditures for realisation of the nuclear program with a view of developing its own nuclear bomb already ran into not less than 2,000 million dollars.

Such are facts cited by the international press. Against their background the concern of the Indian public over nuclear ambitions of its north western neighbour look well-justified.

ARRESTS OF TRIPUR SEPARATISTS NOTED

LD040950 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Delhi, 4 Aug, TASS--Leaders of the pro-Beijing separatists in the north-eastern Indian state of Tripur have been arrested. These are Sukhadayal Jamatiya and two of his underlings. In fleeting from the pursuit, they attempted to cross the border. These persons bear direct responsibility for murdering thousands of innocent people in the state, plunder and attacks on the state organization. The PRESS TRUST of INDIA News Agency reports that of late about 2 thousands members of underground separatist groups receiving support from China and the United States have been arrested. The authorities have also captured a list of government ministers and legislative assembly deputies of the State of Tripur whom the bandits intended to assassinate.

PRC BACKS SEPARATISTS DESPITE ASSURANCES TO INDIA

LD050925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 5

[Oleg Kitsenko "Commentator's Column": "Interference Continues"]

[Text] Alarming reports are coming in from northeastern regions of India. The actions of nationalist and separatist forces have paralyzed normal life over an extensive region, primarily in the States of Assam and Tripura. [paragraph continues]

As a result of the wave of violence hundreds and thousands of totally innocent people are dying and villages are being burned. In Tripura alone about 200,000 people, refugees from the bloody terror unleashed by the separatists, have crowded into special camps. Enormous damage is being inflicted on the whole country's economy. In Assam State, for example, the oil fields, which used to provide almost one-third of the oil extracted in the country, have long been idle.

The nationalist elements are demanding the deportation from those regions of refugees from what used to be East Bengal (now Bangladesh) and of natives of neighboring Indian states. Their demands are motivated by the alleged fact the "newcomers" are infringing the rights of the native inhabitants, mainly in getting work. However, it is nothing to do with the "newcomers." The socioeconomic problems of these, India's most backward regions, are basically the legacy of two centuries of British colonial rule and the consequence of the exploitation of the population by the feudal-tribal ruling class. And local reaction is striving to direct the population's dissatisfaction along a false path by artificially creating the problem of the "foreigners," blaming the central government for everything and inflaming separatist sentiments.

Nevertheless, since the country gained independence the Indian Government has done much to overcome the backwardness of those regions, and has granted the peoples of the northeast extensive autonomy and statehood within the framework of the unified Indian state. And now, since the unrest began, the central government has been showing great restraint with the aim of seeking a rational solution to the problem by negotiations with the nationalists' leaders.

Undoubtedly these efforts would have yielded results long ago but for the interference of foreign forces--Beijing hegemonism. It is well known that, striving to wrest the strategically important northeastern regions from India Beijing has for over two decades been inspiring and nurturing rebel separatist movements there. It is now cooperating with the U.S. secret services. The attempts by Beijing and Washington to deny this do not convince anyone.

Addressing parliament recently, I. Makwana, Indian minister of state for home affairs, refuted as an outright lie Beijing's assertions that China stopped supporting the separatists long ago. The minister cited irrefutable evidence of the intensification of Beijing's support for the rebels in those regions.

Beijing's hypocrisy has thus been unmasked again and the true worth of its protestations of "friendship" toward India has been shown, protestations designed simply to divert attention from the anti-Indian intrigues being practiced.

KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV HOLD TALKS WITH INDIAN CP LEADERS

LD041057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee on 28 July between A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and R. Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India [CPI] National Council, and I. Gupta, secretary of the CPI National Council.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the CPSU representatives described the nationwide enthusiasm and patriotic upsurge with which the Soviet communists and all the country's working people greeted the decision of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum on convening the 26th CPSU Congress. It was stressed that the plans of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan are being successfully fulfilled which is leading to an increase in the Soviet people's living standard and the strengthening of the might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community in the struggle to implement a peace-loving foreign policy course.

For their part, the CPI representatives described their party's activity, the strengthening of the unity of its ranks and the struggle for the vital interests of the Indian working people and for the further broadening of the CPI's links with the masses. It was also stressed that the CPI attaches great importance to achieving unity of action among all the country's left and democratic forces in the interests of ensuring India's development along the path of democracy and social progress.

The CPSU and CPI representatives noted that the strengthening of peace and the successes of the peoples' liberation struggle are giving rise to stubborn resistance from bellicose circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism. They have set a course toward an accelerated arms race in order to upset the world correlation of forces in their favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist community and to the detriment of international detente and the peoples' security.

The intensification of U.S. imperialism's aggressiveness is accompanied by cooperation with the Chinese expansionists. The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism represents a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics--dangerous for the peoples of Asia and for all mankind. This danger is expressed in concrete terms by the whipping up of international tension in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone, by the unrestrained buildup of U.S. Armed Forces there, by Washington's and Beijing's unceasing military-political support for the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], by the militarization of Pakistan and by the transformation of its territory into a bridgehead for aggression against neighboring states.

The CPSU and CPI representatives expressed the firm conviction that in the present-day world there exist objective possibilities and real forces capable of preventing the slide into a new "cold war" and of ensuring peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The pooling of the efforts of all peace-loving forces and all people of goodwill is of great importance for achieving this aim. The CPSU and CPI representatives supported the DRA Government's peace-loving proposals of 14 May 1980 on a peaceful political settlement of the problems which exist with Pakistan and Iran.

It was also stressed that the present tension in the Indian Ocean basin can be successfully eliminated by demilitarizing the Indian Ocean and turning it into a zone of peace. The elimination of all foreign military bases there is an indispensable condition for this.

The CPSU and CPI representatives noted the great significance of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India and between the Soviet and Indian peoples. Relations between the two countries, sealed in the Soviet-Indian treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation, play an important role in safeguarding the peace and security of the peoples of Asia and the whole world, particularly in the present international situation.

During the meeting the two sides noted their unity of views on all the questions under discussion. The CPSU and CPI representatives stressed their readiness to continue to make every effort to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The participants in the meeting expressed deep satisfaction at the close ties of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the CPI and supported their further development and strengthening.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK DEPARTS FOR HOME AFTER 'REST'

LD031403 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, August 3 TASS--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who stayed on rest in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU CC left for home today.

BREZHNEV, CEAUSESCU HOLD TALKS AT CRIMEAN MEETING

LD041700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] A friendly meeting took place in the Crimea today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

Comrades Brezhnev and Ceausescu exchanged views on the state and prospects for the development of Soviet-Romanian relations, which have long been of a broad and well-grounded character. Links are developing and strengthening in many spheres, including the important one of the economy. The two party and state leaders stressed the need for increasing long-term cooperation in the spheres of power engineering, machine-building and electronics, and also in other spheres of mutual interest. Given the industrial and scientific-technical potential which the CEMA countries have at their disposal, the combination of their efforts makes it possible to ensure new, high economic frontiers. The Soviet Union and Romania will, together with the other fraternal countries, strive for the deepening of integration and cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework, which brings additional benefits to each participant. Comrades Brezhnev and Ceausescu noted that the course of events has confirmed the correctness of the evaluations and conclusions contained in the documents of the May conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states which serve as a good basis for the joint actions of the fraternal countries.

They expressed determination to continue to advocate detente, strengthen trust and develop the political dialogue between states belonging to differing social systems, to continue the policy of peace and defend the rights of all peoples to independent development. Not the whipping up of the arms race but the intensification of efforts to end it; not the exacerbation of differences and disputes but a just settlement of conflicts; not the limitation of peaceful links but their development--these are the urgent requirements now being posed by international life.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceauscescu stressed that the Soviet Union and Romania are in favor of holding the Madrid [CSCE] meeting in a businesslike and constructive spirit. They consider its work should be concentrated on drawing up practical measures to strengthen security, cooperation and peace on the European Continent. The adoption in Madrid of a political decision to summon an all-European conference on military relaxation of tension and disarmament would be of important significance.

Also underlined was the importance of the forthcoming UN General Assembly devoted to the problem of a new economic order and to other international economic problems.

The meeting was characterized by mutual understanding and was held in a friendly atmosphere. Taking part in the meeting were Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

POLISH PRESS CITED ON BREZHNEV-GIEREK MEETING

LD050905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Cordiality and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 August--Today all central Polish newspapers frontpage under banner headlines a report on the friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The press emphasizes that those who took part in the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding, spoke highly of the political collaboration between the two fraternal parties, which serves as the stimulus for the further rapprochement of the peoples of the USSR and Poland and the constant intensification of their diverse cooperation.

Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Gierek noted, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes, that the Soviet Union and Poland, which suffered the greatest casualties in World War II, are, together with theother socialist community countries, doing everything incumbent on them to prevent the intensification of the threat of war.

The PZPR Central Committee organ stresses the great significance of the declaration adopted at the May conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, whose main thrust is to block the unrestrained buildup of nuclear missile potential.

The recent meetings and talks among leaders of the socialist and capitalist countries, the newspaper notes, attest that the complications which detente had encountered have been overcome. It is essential, however, that neither side attempt to disrupt the prevailing equilibrium of military forces. Such attempts are hopeless and can only lead to new complications of the international situation.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON JUBILEE

LD050815 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the 36th anniversary of Poland's rebirth V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent the following greetings telegram to Comrade Alojzy Karkoszka, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and Comrade Jerzy Majewski, governor of Warsaw City Province.

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom and all Muscovites we send you, the communists and the working people of Warsaw cordial congratulations on Poland's national holiday--the 36th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Moscow takes a fraternal pride in the fact that the Polish capital's working people, under the leadership of the Warsaw party organization, are making a worthy contribution to the cause of socialist building, the development of the national economy, science and culture and the struggle for the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideals.

We express confidence that the broad friendly ties between our capital party organizations and the city soviets and labor collectives of Moscow and Warsaw will continue to develop steadily and thereby to promote the further strengthening of friendship, unity and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR and between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all the people of Warsaw great successes in fulfilling the Eighth PZPR Congress decisions and building a developed socialist society.

GDR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS AWARD TO RUSAKOV

LD011632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union today presented Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, with the Karl Marx Order, awarded by the GDR State Council for his contribution to the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the CPSU and the SED and between the USSR and the GDR. The ceremony took place in the CPSU Central Committee.

'ULTERIOR MOTIVE' FOR ENDORSING ENTRY OF SPAIN INTO NATO VIEWED

LD011345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Maneuvers With an Ulterior Motive: Role of Nato Springboard Is Being Foisted on Spain"]

[Text] Bonn, 28 July--"In our opinion Spain's entry into NATO would lead to a dangerous disruption of equilibrium in Europe and therefore to an increased threat to peace," F. Gonzalez, the Spanish Socialist leader, stated in an interview with STERN magazine. "And purely Spanish interests provide no grounds for joining NATO. Our security would by no means be increased by doing so--rather the reverse."

The appearance of this interview in the West German press is certainly no accident. The question of dragging Spain into the West's military system is now becoming one of the central topics of the struggle between those who would like to introduce tension into Europe, and those who are defending the orientation toward international detente. In their plans for bringing Spain into NATO, the Pentagon and the Atlantic generals are also pursuing other aims besides that of undermining detente on the European Continent. "These are above all, geostrategic aims," DER SPIEGEL reports. "In the event of a deterioration in the situation, NATO can close the entrance to the Atlantic from Spain's territory, protect sea routes from the United States more effectively and ensure better supplies of fuel, ammunition and reserve troops for central Europe." The plans for turning the Mediterranean into a closed basin controlled by the American Navy and for turning Spain into the central supply base for U.S. troops in West Europe have several aspects. The country beyond the Pyrenees could become an "intermediate strongpoint for the West to assert its influence in the Arab East," SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes. Spain could become the "site for a breakthrough" by NATO's current sphere of activity southward, toward Africa. The "necessity" of expanding the geographical zone of operation of the North Atlantic bloc's armed forces is also openly advocated by certain West German generals.

The foistering on Spain of the role of NATO springboard is being accompanied with tempting offers. If the country agrees to join the North Atlantic bloc it is promised, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes, "access to the 'Common Market' feeding trough." "The Americans, who have long been in a hurry (to bring Spain into NATO--N.M.)" the newspaper continues, "will then try to influence Europe to allow Madrid into the Common Market." Overall, Washington would like to force others to pay for the strengthening of its military positions in Spain. In the first instance the West European members of the Common Market, especially France, which is afraid that the admission of Spain to the Common Market would undermine its own agriculture's competitiveness.

And in the second instance Britain, which is to cede its rights in Gibraltar. It is not surprising that the West European partners are reacting without enthusiasm to the American proposals to introduce this payment for bringing Spain into NATO. The West German press is writing of "serious disagreements" and a "deadlock situation."

TRIAL THREAT AGAINST EXPOSER OF NATO LISTENING POSTS VIEWED

LD040819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Goloshubov report: "The 'Case' of Nils Gleditsch"]

[Text] Oslo--In the Scandinavian press the "Gleditsch case" remains in the headlines. The papers report that the Norwegian scientist Nils Petter Gleditsch is threatened with legal penalties. Oslo police officials have applied to the state prosecutor at the (Eydsvat) Court to institute legal proceedings against Gleditsch on a charge of espionage and breaking the military secrecy law.

What is this all about? The papers remind us that back in February, 1979, the Norwegian Peace Research Institute published a report which captured public attention not only in Oslo but also in other European capitals. The report contained evidence of cooperation between the U.S. and Norwegian secret services in using special listening stations to conduct intelligence work against the Soviet Union. The report was prepared by the Norwegian expert Gleditsch and his British colleague Owen Wilkes.

The authors maintain that listening stations have been set up on Norwegian territory along the Soviet border. The gathering of espionage information is part of their task. They are distributed in particular in the region of the cities of Kirkenes, Vadso and Vardo.

One of the main characters in this unseemly story, according to the papers, is the U.S. National Security Agency. It is clear that such activities conducted from Norwegian territory do nothing to promote development of good-neighborly relations with our country. The presence of listening stations on Norwegian soil runs counter to the principles of the policy proclaimed in Norway. This is precisely the conclusion drawn by the report's authors. They warn of the fatal consequences to which cooperation with the U.S. cloak and dagger knights could lead.

The exposures have really alarmed the Pentagon and NATO. In Norway itself rightwing politicians demanded the trial of Nils Gleditsch. The authorities hastened to declare that the report's appearance allegedly presents a "threat" to Norway's security. A special commission to investigate the scientist's activity was created at their demand. And now court proceedings have been instituted against Gleditsch.

At the moment it is not known how the inspired trial will end. The exposure made by the two scientists has stopped being a newspaper sensation. In the country there are an increasing number of people openly expressing sympathy with them. The democratic press and broad circles of the Norwegian public note that the real threat to the country's security is posed by the activity of the U.S. secret services, which by creating a network of U.S. military support centers in the country, are striving to fundamentally weaken the principles of Norwegian base policy and to use Norway as a bridgehead to fuel tension in Northern Europe.

LEBANESE DAILY CITED ON GIFT TO PRESIDENT CARTER

LD042206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHARQ reports that Billy Carter, the U.S. President's brother, received valuable presents and loans from the Arab country with which he maintained links. In particular, a valuable present worth $50,000 for the U.S. President himself was conveyed through him. In citing this fact, the newspaper quotes an official who was directly involved in this.

PROTESTS HELD AGAINST ARREST OF IRANIAN STUDENTS IN U.S.

LD042002 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, August 4, TASS--In Iran, protests are going on against the arrests and persecutions of Iranian students in the United States. Ayatollah Khomeyni sharply criticised the U.S. authorities' actions. He emphasized that the students arrested by the U.S. police are being "subjected to cruel tortures". More than 400 people went on a hunger strike at Tehran's Imam Husayn Mosque. As the PARS news agency reports, the strikers demand the release of the students arrested in the USA.

Speaking in Khorasan Province, Iranian President Bani-Sadr called on the Iranian people to unite in the struggle against conspiracies which are being woven against the country by internal and external reaction with U.S. support. He stated that those conspiracies are doomed to failure.

The press reports that the uncovering of elements that come out in support of imperialist forces and counterrevolution is going on in Iran. The newspaper Tehran TIMES writes that over the past four days 32 people were executed under tribunals' sentences on charges of high treason. The Iranian authorities arrested another group of high-ranking officers of the former shah's secret police SAVAK, who were in hiding. As the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI writes, among the arrested are General Mortaza Shahzeidi, former deputy head of counterintelligence, who took an active part in the reprisals against the Iranian people, and Colonel Fazl Maslahi, chief of the police of city of Karaj. The dismissals of persons, who closely cooperated with the overthrown shah's regime, from state institutions are being continued in the country, thus, another 44 people were dismissed from Tehran Radio and Television.

Paris, August 4, TASS--"The U.S. hostages held in Iran on charges of espionage should be put on trial and convicted," Hasan Ayat, one of the leaders of the Islamic Republican Party, said in an interview with the newspaper LE MATIN. He said such a measure would mean the condemnation of the entire policy of the USA. "Thus we want to expose the system of rule which the United States established in our country and the methods by means of which it made use of its embassy in Iran for secret purposes," Hassan Ayat emphasized.

Demonstration in Tehran

LD050936 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 August, TASS--About half a million Iranians took part in mass meetings and demonstrations yesterday evening in front of the building of the U.S. Embassy in the Iranian capital.

The meetings were started at the call of Moslem students, followers of the course of Imam Khomeyni, after the reports came about the torture and indignities to which Iranian students arrested in the United States are subjected by U.S. police. The participants in meetings and demonstrations condemn lawlessness and arbitrariness staged by the U.S. authorities with regard to the arrested Iranians and declared their resolve to continue the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The demonstrators warned the U.S. administration that Iran will not remain indifferent if the arrested Iranian students continue being subjected to inhumanities. The speeches of participants in the meetings were broadcast by Radio Tehran.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN CITES SAUDI DISPLEASURE AT U.S. PRESSURE

LD050853 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 3

[V. Biryukov "International Notes": "Who Is Threatening Riyadh"?]

[Text] Whenever Washington wishes to exert pressure on any country or to make public any information which is to its own advantage, another "secret report" by the U.S. espionage department is published, which "fortuitously" falls into the hands of representatives of the press. Thus international political circles have found out that the ruling regime in Saudi Arabia may allegedly fall within the next 2 years.

The White House wants to exert pressure on Riyadh, which is conducting an independent foreign policy course and condemns the treacherous Camp David deal. However, the authors of the secret report clearly "overshot the mark" and people in the U.S. capital were forced to go back on their words. An article appeared in the Washington POST in which a clear attempt is made to lessen Riyadh's displeasure in connection with the scandalous blunder. "The CIA blushed"--this was the frankly rare expression used by the paper's commentator in his article.

There are more than enough grounds for concern in Washington. Total deliveries of Saudi oil to the United States amount to 17 percent of all U.S. imports of "black gold". During last year's "gasoline shortage" the White House requested the Saudi authorities to increase oil deliveries to the United States and not to raise its price.

This request from Washington met with understanding in Riyadh. However, people there have begun to ponder more and more the fact that the United States pays too little for services so important to them. Meanwhile the Saudi authorities are awaiting concessions from the United States primarily on the question of a Near East settlement, since the lion's share of U.S. military, financial and other aid to Near East countries continues to go to Israel. Riyadh's former confidence in the fact that close relations with the United States are the panacea against all ills has begun to erode.

The acts of provocation, deceit and treachery by the United States were not long taking effect. Prince Fahd expelled the CIA resident from the country since Saudi Arabia rightly assumed that he himself was one of the authors of the "secret report." In May Riyadh announced an oil price rise without waiting for the convening of the scheduled OPEC (Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries) conference.

Neither the attempts to convince Riyadh that the U.S. spies have been "overcome with shame" nor the apologies form Frank Carlucci, CIA deputy director, will now be able to dissaude the Saudi leaders that it is Washington and no one else which is today waging a "war of nerves" against the country, harming its national interests. For it is precisely the United States that is trying to foist an anti-Arab deal on Saudi Arabia, and by manipulating the "Afghan bogey" to secure a U.S. military presence on Saudi territory--a step which runs counter to the national interests of this sovereign state.

ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL SCORES DECISION ON JERUSALEM

LD041726 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, August 4, TASS--According to reports coming here, Me'ir Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, made a statement for the press in connection with a law passed by the Knesset (Israeli parliament), which declares Jerusalem as Israel's eternal and indivisible capital. He stressed that the Knesset decision to annex officially the Arab part of Jerusalem was a provocation against the Arab people of Palestine and a challenge to the United Nations. This decision blocks the way to peace in the Middle East, he said. Me'ir Vilner pointed out that East Jerusalem was part of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan from which Israel had to withdraw its forces as well as from other Arab territories occupied in 1967.

The law passed by the Knesset, Me'ir Vilner said, runs counter to the UN Security Council resolutions on Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue resolution taken by the recent extraordinary special session of the UN General Assembly. The Communist Party of Israel warns against new provocative steps by the Begin government which plans to move the Israeli prime minister's office to the Arab part of Jerusalem, expands and creates new militarised settlements on occupied Arab lands and mounts reprisals against their population, Me'ir Vilner said. He said all these measures were a new sign that the Begin cabinet pursued a policy aimed at preparations for war and not at establishing peace.

KUWAITI OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S. PLANS FOR 'PROTECTING' OIL

LD011950 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Aug, TASS--Kuwait rejects resolutely the Washington-waged propaganda campaign around the far-fetched issue of "protecting" oil deposits in the Persian Gulf area. Protection of oil wells and facilities is the task of the countries of this area themselves and no one else, said acting Deputy Foreign Minister of Kuwait 'Abdallah Zakaria in an interview to the newspaper AL KHALEEJ. The United States, he said, seeks to destabilise the situation in pursuit of its selfish interests. If it continues activity hostile to Arabs the situation in the Persian Gulf area may sharply deteriorate.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the Kuwait official said, there is no threat coming from it. Attempts by the West to link the Afghanistan events with the Persian Gulf problems are unjustified and are used only as a pretext for purposes which have nothing to do with the Persian Gulf countries' interests, he added.

'MASSES' CREATIVITY' MUST BE BOOSTED DURING CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD050849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing the Masses' Creativity"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolution on convening the next, 26th, CPSU congress on 23 February, 1981, has evoked a nationwide response. Preparations for the communists' all-union forum have been widely launched at enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in institutions. Stepped-up socialist pledges are being adopted in honor of the congress. The working people of the land of the soviets are revealing and mobilizing internal production reserves, outlining specific measures for the further improvement of efficiency and work quality and seeking to greet this historic event in the life of Lenin's party and the Soviet people with new achievements.

"Heading the nationwide precongress competition and directing the Soviet people's labor and political activity toward the solution of specific tasks of economic and cultural building is the paramount duty of all party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress" says.

While noting our indisputable achievements and rejoicing in our successes we must, as the party demands, focus attention on urgent problems and unresolved tasks. On the threshold of its next congress the party continues to be guided by V.I. Lenin's instruction: "It is necessary to advance, to look ahead, to bring to the congress practical experience of economic building--experience which has been thought out and reworked attentively by the joint labor and joint efforts of all party members."

Under present-day conditions this means experience of the further improvement of developed socialist society, experience of implementing the impressive socioeconomic program adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. It confirms again and again that one of the main, key issues of building communist society is the fullest possible use of the inexhaustible creative potential which the working masses possess and which grows as their education and culture, vocational training, awareness and degree of organization grow.

The party pays paramount attention to the development of socialist competition, to the enlistment of increasingly broad masses in the management of production. The measures adopted last year to improve the economic mechanism provide in particular for the creation of more favorable conditions for further boosting labor productivity and improving its efficiency and quality and for useful initiative to be displayed at all levels of the national economic complex.

Today party organizations and committees are faced with the task of making skillful use of these favorable conditions, rendering effective support to new and progressive developments and resolutely eliminating any obstacles to the working people's constructive creativity. "Initiative from below," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, "is our irreplaceable reserve in accelerating economic development. Thousands and thousands of labor collectives and millions and millions of conscious Soviet citizens are thinking about and anxious for the country and its economy. [paragraph continues]

The socialist economic mechanism is designed to ensure a fitting outlet for their pulsating energy and initiative."

The period of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress will undoubtedly be a new and higher stage in the buildup of the masses' social activeness. Reliable preconditions for this have been created in recent years by the party's consistent work in expanding and intensifying socialist democracy, consolidating legality and enhancing the role of the soviets of people's deputies, public organizations and labor collectives. The duty of every party committee is to tirelessly promote the development of these processes.

The new tasks facing the country undoubtedly make even greater demands on the standard of organization, political and ideological education work. There is every possibility for work on the formation of the new man, the working people's communist education and the improvement of the socialist way of life to become more effective and fruitful with every passing day. An inexhaustible source of our growth lies in the skillful solution of these tasks and in the development of criticism and self-criticism and of the struggle against shortcomings.

Promoting by every means the enhancement of Soviet people's labor and political activeness, party organizations are called on to augment their efforts in mobilizing the masses to new achievements in communist building and in consolidating the degree of organization and awareness of all working people in the struggle for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

INTERVIEW WITH IMAM OF BOKHARA MOSQUE REPORTED

TA050821 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Khan Mohammad Abdolkarim, the congregational imam of the mosque is 37 years old. He finished his religious studies at the school of Central Bokhara. During his interview with our correspondent he said the following: The gates of the mosque are open for all Muslims residing here. They carry out religious ceremonies as prescribed in the Holy Koran. We observe religious feasts, including 'Id al-Fitr and 'Id Adha. [Words indistinct] we definitely fast because it is prescribed in the Koran. We usually gather in the mosque to pray.

The Mosque of [name indistinct] is an outstanding example of Eastern architecture. This mosque [words indistinct] and has beautiful pillars and a light blue dome. [Words indistinct] and the religious people have decided to repair the mosque. At present repair work has started. This work is being carried out with the donations of religious Muslims and local officials are putting the necessary building materials at our disposal.

Khan Mohammad Abdolkarimov says [words indistinct] so that the mosque would be ready in September when we will mark the ceremonies for [words indistinct]. On the occasion of this event a [word indistinct] will be held in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, with the participation of the representatives of the Muslims. We are awaiting guests of other countries, including the representatives of the muslims of friendly Afghanistan.

SHEVARDNADZE HITS FAILURE TO GRASP INTERNATIONAL 'COMPLEXITY'

LD040915 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Jul 80 pp 1-4

[Report by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at 7 July meeting of the Georgian party aktiv: 'On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the Tasks of the Georgian Party Organization To Implement Its Decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Instructions As Set Out in His Report at the Plenum and To Give a Worthy Greeting to the 26th Party Congress!"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] Comrades!

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee plenum examined several subjects including the issue--"On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy." The report by Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, gave a comprehensive analysis of the party's struggle to ease international tension.

It is also to a definite degree natural that the Central Committee Plenum examined topical problems of the country's foreign policy simultaneously with the question of the convening of the party congress. And it is natural because--to use the words of V.I. Lenin--we exert our main influence on the international situation and the revolutionary movement via our economic policy.

Each step forward toward the normalization of the international situation, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, is achieved at the price of much toil. Indeed, never have there been such complex interstate relations as exist today, and never has the taking of a decision on the issues of international relations been so responsible an undertaking as it is today.

Aggressive imperialist circles are attempting, as the plenum said, to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and the positions of socialism as a whole. They seek the virtual isolation of the Soviet Union. But, as Leonid Ilich said, there actions in this direction began to misfire immediately.

The plenum stressed that this is linked to a large extent to the fact the Soviet land's economic potential and defense might have increased immeasurably and the sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society has grown even stronger. An enormous part has also been played by the fact that we have displayed self-control and consistency and have not allowed ourselves to be dislodged from the course determined by the peace program proclaimed at the 24th congress and further developed at the 25th CPSU Congress.

However, the danger of war is a real danger. It is in our era that man has fully experienced both the creative and the destructive force of his genius.

The unrestrained arms race, the provoking of military conflicts and the fueling of tension stem from the very nature of capitalism and imperialism. The military-industrial giants of the imperialist states do not accept the freezing of production or the diminuation of the channels of their profits. Nor will they accept it in the future. The Chinese hegemonists and chauvinists are following in the imperialists' wake.

Imperialism, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, has obviously set itself the goal of testing the peoples' will for peace and our goodwill and determination on the tried path of detente and good neighborliness. Washington is still continuing in the same way to revive the cold war spirit and inflame militarist passions.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM COMPLETELY AND FULLY APPROVED THE ACTIVITY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO AND COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, TO IMPLEMENT THE LENINIST FOREIGN POLICY COURSE OF THE 24TH AND 25TH PARTY CONGRESSES.

The plenum expressed the confidence that the party's international activity would also be examined in the course of the report-and-election campaign. This will be a distinctive feature of the current reports and elections. Our party organizations must prepare themselves for this work. This is a crucial matter, and amateurishness, incompetence and a primitive approach are inadmissible when elucidating the international situation. Political maturity, ideological toughness, profound knowledge, a high degree of skill and the ability to analyze correctly the contemporary international situation are essential here. And we must help the comrades in this very important work.

In all this important and responsible work it is essential to proceed from the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev given at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, where he said that information on international affairs must be more current, intelligible and replete with concrete facts, and that international commentaries should follow, as they say, hot on the heels of events and generalize them. Not the repetition of truisms, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, but profound, well-argued analysis of the facts of international life--this is what we need!

This work must also be stepped up in the future and elevated to a higher level, remembering that in a situation of increasing ideological confrontation topical, profound and ideologically charged information on international issues assumes enormous significance.

We must constantly explain to communists and all working people that, at the present stage, the international situation is complex and contradictory in nature. It is evolving under the influence of the embittered struggle between the forces of peace, socialism and national liberation on the one hand and those of imperialist reaction, militarism and hegemonism on the other. This period is characterized by an upsurge of activity by the opponents of peaceful coexistence and the relaxation of international tension and by their desire to plunge mankind once more into a state of cold war, to destroy all the positive changes achieved recently in relations among the states of the two opposed social systems, to intimidate the peoples and to retard the people's liberation movement which is growing from day to day in different regions of the world.

However, the imperialists' attempts to implement a policy of isolating our country are smashing against the monolithic unity of the party and the people and the entire socialist community. The end of American imperialism's Vietnam adventure, the 1970 Soviet-West German treaty, the four-power agreement on West Berlin, the all-European forum in Helsinki and so forth were significant landmarks along the path of the considerable changes achieved in international relations in the past decade.

The world, which in that period had reached the stage of political detente, also strove for its materialization--an end to the arms race, disarmament and all-around international cooperation. We have also achieved considerable success on this path. The conclusion of treaties banning nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, space and under water; on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons; banning the emplacement of nuclear weapons on the seabed and ocean floor; banning the military utilization of space; limiting strategic offensive arms (SALT I and SALT II), and others have inspired the peoples' hearts with hope for the ultimate triumph of the ideas of peace and universal security.

It is symptomatic that it was precisely under the conditions of detente that the process of the revolutionary transformation of the world and the activation of the struggle of the world's peoples for freedom and independence began to increase. We have in mind the events which have taken place in the past decade in Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Angola, Afghanistan, Zimbabwe and Nicaragua, the fall of fascist regimes in Spain, Portugal and Greece and the social shift which has begun to manifest itself on almost all continents.

World imperialism's sphere of influence started to shrink, and in the face of inevitable further losses it decided to switch to a counterattack. This path lay through a new spiral in the arms race and the establishment of closer ties with the Chinese leadership which has betrayed the cause of Marxism-Leninism and the cause of the working class.

This found its concrete expression in the talks on the provision of arms to China by the West, the decision to create new types of weapons and to deploy medium-range missiles in West European countries, the delay in ratifying the Vienna SALT II treaty and the exorbitant increase in the military budgets of the aggressive NATO bloc countries.

The White House's foreign policy actions aimed primarily against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are a graphic example of the sharp turn in international politics and the challenge thrown out to detente by the West and, above all, by the Carter administration.

The U.S. administration, flagrantly violating a whole series of intergovernmental agreements, has vetoed mutually beneficial ties between the United States and the USSR and also with other socialist countries in the sphere of trade, science, culture, education and sports. All this is being done simultaneously with the kindling of a poisonous militarist atmosphere and of American chauvinism for the unseemly purpose of distracting the American public from the state of affairs within the country, artificially inciting anti-Soviet sentiments and, in the final analysis, earning as many votes as possible in the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections.

Fearing that the new wave of militarization may encounter powerful resistance from the peoples, the West's reactionary circles are once again fanning the myth about a "communist threat" and a "Soviet danger," about an imaginary "buildup" of the Soviet Armed Forces and arms, about "communist expansionism" and the "Kremlin's secret plans" and so forth.

Feeling the ground slipping from under its feet, Western propaganda embarked once again on the path of whipping up war hysteria. Attacks on detente became particularly fierce after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran and the elimination of Amin's bloody rule in Afghanistan.

U.S. and also Chinese ruling circles have stopped at nothing, even armed aggression, to prevent the Afghans from building a new life in accordance with the ideals of the April 1978, liberation revolution.

Let us recall the profound anxiety which this aggressive action caused in Soviet people when the gains of the Afghan revolution were in the balance. We were all profoundly troubled by the fate of the Afghan people and the fate of our southern borders, and each Soviet person inwardly awaited the bold and only true step undertaken in relation to Afghanistan.

The Afghan Government turned to us with the request to help them rebuff the aggression and beat off the attacks of the bandit formations operating primarily from the territory of Pakistan.

The Soviet people ardently support the measures of the party and the Soviet Government in behalf of safeguarding and developing the Afghan revolution's gains and insuring the security of our southern borders. The plans to draw Afghanistan into the orbit of imperialist policy and create a threat to our country from the south and turn Afghanistan into imperialism's bridgehead collapsed.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, there is not a grain of selfishness in the Soviet action of aid to Afghanistan. We had no choice other than to send troops. And subsequent events have confirmed that this was the only correct decision.

Life in Afghanistan is now gradually returning to normal. The major bands of counter-revolutionaries have been crushed and the interventionists have been severely defeated. In this connection, with the agreement of the Afghan Government and its head, Comrade Babrak Karmal, some units of our military contingent in Afghanistan have been withdrawn. The Central Committee plenum declared that we will continue to help Afghanistan build the new life and safeguard the gains of the April revolution.

Hand in hand with the other socialist countries and all progressive mankind, the Soviet Union continues to struggle persistently and consistently for peace, security and detente.

The USSR's active peace-loving foreign policy is leading to constructive solutions in even the most complex and difficult situations. We believe that there is no problem which cannot be resolved via the interested discussion of it by the various sides, even if they hold completely opposed viewpoints. The Soviet-French summit meeting in Warsaw and the talks held just recently in Moscow between the leaders of the USSR and FRG can serve as an example of this.

And we will continue to spare no energies, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, to maintain detente and all the good which the seventies gave us, to achieve a turn toward disarmament, to support the peoples' right to free and independent development and to cherish and consolidate peace.

In our entire foreign policy propaganda we must constantly remember that Georgia is a border republic. The logic of things requires us to take this exclusive aspect of the situation into account in our work to develop the economy--particularly in determining the prospects, in the social sphere, of strengthening discipline and inculcating political vigilance--and to prepare young people for their army service. It is essential to bear this requirement in mind in all our work, in the party organization's entire activity.

Every communist and every working person tries to meet this requirement. We have felt this particularly strongly just recently, in the period since the CPSU Central Committee's June Plenum which announced the convening of the 26th party congress. [paragraph continues]

During this time we have felt particularly strongly what a response this important decision has met with in all regions of the republic. And this is fully understandable: While the congress is a staging point in the life of the party, the people and the entire state, it signifies a significant landmark in the life of each communist and each working person and is reflected in the everyday practical matters for the good of the Soviet people and our entire country, to the glory of our Leninist party.

Every person is endeavoring to make his contribution according to his ability to our common cause and to greeting the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner: The working man is mounting a shock precongress vigil; the kolkhoz member is working with particular zeal in the fields and plantations and on the farmsteads; people engaged in mental labor are marking these days with something special in the sphere of science, technology, literature and art, of our entire culture.

And no words can express the gratitude to all the peoples populating our republic for such an attitude, for the great part they are taking in our party-wide affair, for the help they are giving the party organization in this crucial precongress period in strengthening the economic potential of republic and country, in resolving the most important economic, social and political tasks, in strengthening the country's defense capability, educating our remarkable young people and asserting the bases of communist morality.

Such crucial periods give rise to a particular cohesion and a particular unity between party and people, to its particular unanimity and particular spiritual enthusiasm. And we see how everyone is moving toward the congress, tightly closing their ranks, shoulder to shoulder in a single front--everyone as a single monolith.

The absolute majority is working in a truly selfless manner and is doing everything possible, and sometimes even the impossible, to ensure that Soviet Georgia and its Communist Party, which in the year of the congress will be marking their 60th anniversary, our entire people and our republic may arrive at the 26th CPSU Congress with the very best indicators and the greatest successes in economic and social development and to ensure that we can report to the congress: GEORGIA IS NOT THE SAME TODAY AS IT WAS YESTERDAY, AND TOMORROW IT WILL NOT BE THE SAME AS IT IS TODAY!

However, even the sun has spots, and today there is something else of which I must speak. Of the fact that even now, in a period of the unprecedented labor and political enthusiasm and unusual revolutionary uplift of all Soviet peoples and a resurgence of strength and energy in each Soviet person, not everyone understands the whole importance and whole significance of the time we are living through, the scale of the tasks in our internal policy or the complexity of the international situation.

Here and there unhealthy phenomena make their presence known. Some people, including individual communists too, behave incorrectly, commit antisocial actions, violate the norms of party ethics and party morality and at times indulge in actions which essentially play into the hands of [our] enemies.

They evidently forget that, in the struggle of the two world outlooks, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, there can be no place for neutralism or compromises. A high degree of political vigilance, active, current and convincing propaganda work and a timely rebuff to hostile ideological sabotage are needed here.

This is why our entire propaganda apparatus and all our ideological institutions must always be mobilized and always targeted toward exposure of the class thrust and the functions and methods of modern imperialism's ideological sabotage. We must profoundly expose the antipopular, antihuman essence of imperialism and the subversive character of its foreign policy propaganda, and show that anticommunism is imperialism's main ideological and political weapon and that it is served and armed by anti-Sovietism.

Neither should we close our eyes to the fact that there are also still individuals with Philistine ways of thinking and behavior and petty, narrow-minded and mean souls for whom nothing is sacred and who cherish nothing except their personal, selfish interests and egotistic aspirations and intentions.

We are carefully investigating all these manifestations and even now it is perfectly obvious that this category of people has no clear political convictions or any serious positions but one: to protect themselves from the struggle being waged by the republic party organization against private-ownership tendencies, speculation, bribetaking and parasitism, crime, localist phenomena, national exclusiveness and national nihilism.

Throughout the recent period the Georgian CP Central Committee and the party committees have taken a patient and calm attitude toward such actions on the part of deluded people, explaining the erroneousness and harmfulness of their behavior.

We, however, out of stubborness or perhaps for other considerations some people, incited by hostile propaganda, continue to behave incorrectly, then we are forced to say: There is a limit to everything including patience!

No one should forget that we live by the objective laws of social development based on the dialectic natural laws of the world. That the new USSR Constitution--our state's basic law which regulates the bases of the social and state order, the system of the state organs, the procedure of their formation and activity and citizens' rights and duties--lives and operates in our country. That the guiding principle of our party's organizational structure is democratic centralism, which expresses the unity of the two mutually related organizational principles--democratism and centralism.

We have repeatedly said, and today consider it essential to repeat, that the problems of democracy and discipline are closely linked, in dialectical unity, welded by a single mechanism of interaction.

Only on the basis of the close COMBINATION OF DEMOCRACY--a democracy, as V.I. Lenin said, of a new, universally historic type--WITH DISCIPLINE, which V.I. Lenin regarded as the establishment of the responsibility of each party member before the entire party, will we be able to achieve the proper order everywhere and in everything.

Without discipline and without a firm social order democracy under conditions of socialism is unrealizable! That which serves the interests of the people and the interests of communist building is to democratic!--L.I. Brezhnev said this at the 25th CPSU Congress.

And today, on the eve of the 26th party congress, we are proclaiming once again: While concerning ourselves with the all-around development of the individual and citizens' rights, we have also devoted and will continue to devote even more attention to problems of strengthening social discipline and to the observance by all citizens of their duties to society and to the state. We demand a responsible approach by each citizen to his duties and to the people's interests, because this and only this creates the sole reliable base for the fullest embodiment of the principles of socialist democratism and the true freedom of the individual.

And finally the most important thing. Whenever any sort of critical moment is upon each individual must take up a definite position and find his place in the overall setup. And this applies primarily to the leader-communist and to the executive worker of any rank. To our great chagrin, we today, at the party aktiv meeting, must say that at a certain moment the sense of high responsibility begins to fail certain of our leaders, party leaders included, and they do not always find within themselves the boldness and scrupulousness to resolutely rebuff outmoded views and harmful survivals, and this is the incorrect path, a bad path.

I repeat: We must constantly temper our people ideologically, raise their political vigilance in every way and do everything to ensure that our country's economic might and defense capability are strengthened still further.

Work in this direction is under way. The Red Banner Transcaucasus military and border districts are taking an active part in it together with the republic's party organs. The Transcaucasus servicemen are preparing a worthy greeting to the 26th party congress. They will report on their valiant military labor on the southern borders of the motherland. And in the year of the congress we will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Transcaucasus Military District--a great holiday for the servicemen and all working people of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia.

We said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that the struggle for the easing of tension is a difficult one. To win the peace under such conditions is no easier than winning a war. And if peace is, nevertheless, maintained, then this is decisively to the credit of the socialist community, our country, the party, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. We are convinced that were it not for this main factor and were it not for the daily growth in our state's defense capability, the conflagration of thermonuclear war would be unavoidable.

Our country has won enormous prestige in the struggle to ease tension and for peace. L.I. Brezhnev carries the very highest prestige. And even our enemies cannot fail to reckon with this.

At the Central Committee Plenum I said that I, like other central committee members, have had the opportunity of visiting many countries. Recently, at the time when the anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States was at its height, I and some other comrades were in far-off Brazil, fifth country in the world in terms of territory and sixth in terms of population; a country which has incalculable natural wealth and where of course the influence of the Americans, particularly in the economy, is very great. And it is noteworthy that in precisely these conditions the Brazilians displayed warmth and particular sympathy toward our people and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. [paragraph continues]

L. I. Brezhnev's message to the country's president and Leonid Ilich's trilogy which has been published there with a spendid preface by the author made an enormous impression.

Both in Brazil and in other countries people acknowledge that in the world today there is no statesman more prestigious and more consistent than L. I. Brezhnev, who is profoundly respected and fully trusted. People in the world know that the Soviet Union and its leader do not leave their friends to the tyranny of fate and that its words and deeds are not at variance.

"Peace," Leonid Ilich said, "is an unchanging value for mankind. V. I. Lenin raised the banner of peace and cooperation among the peoples. We will be loyal to this banner."

All the thoughts and aspirations of the Soviet peoples are of peace and of peaceful labor on a peaceful earth under a peaceful sky.

Comrades!

In one of his "publicist's notes" V. I. Lenin wrote of man making the ascent of a very high, steep and unexplored mountain. In order to reach the very summit unheard of difficulties and obstacles have to be overcome. But then what tremendous satisfaction embraces you when all these difficulties are behind you and you reach the summit!

Such a height is now appearing before us--the 26th congress of our Leninist party. It has been a difficult road to it, to this height, and during this steep ascent by the Soviet people the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and L. I. Brezhnev have had to display a considerable amount of endurance and will. They have had to make wise decisions, the only true decisions, to hone the strategy and tactics of our ascent and to find the best way out of the most complex situations and difficult positions by blazing the trail for our advance.

"We must go forward, we must look forward!" V. I. Lenin urged us.

Following its vanguard--the Communist Party--the Soviet people are moving forward to greet the 26th CPSU Congress and is storming this height too with honor.

Allow me, comrades, in your behalf, in behalf of all communists and all working people of the republic, to assure the party's Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo, which is headed by the worthy and consistent continuer of the great Lenin's cause--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--that IN THIS GREAT CAMPAIGN GEORGIAN COMMUNISTS AND ALL OUR REPUBLIC'S WORKING PROPLE WILL BE AT THE FOREFRONT TOGETHER WITH THE ENTIRE PARTY, OUR STATE AND TOGETHER WITH ALL THE SOVIET PEOPLES!

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN PARTY AKTIV

LD241545 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRVADA in Russian on 9 July 1980 carries on pages 1-3 a 10,000-word KAZTAG report on the 8 July Kazakhstan party aktiv meeting in Alma-Ata to discuss the "tasks of the republic's party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the instructions contained in the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum." The KAZTAG report contains a 6,000-word account of the report delivered at the meeting by D. A. Kunayev, "member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee," focusing on the "achievements" and "shortcomings" in Kazakhstan's industry and agriculture.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR SUPREME COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES CO-OWNERSHIP ISSUES

LD311353 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] The other day a routine RSFSR Supreme Court plenum was held under the chairmanship of A.K. Orlov. It discussed certain questions which have arisen in the practice of court hearings of disputes over the share due to a co-owner and the procedure for the use of an apartment building belonging to citizens on a co-ownership basis.

The plenum noted that on the whole RSFSR courts are ruling correctly on cases in this category, in accordance with existing legislation and the specific circumstances.

At the same time, there are certain shortcomings in their work.

The plenum resolution stressed that the correct application of legislation when hearing disputes over the share due to a co-owner and the procedure for the use of an apartment building is of great importance in terms of ensuring the maximum protection of citizens' constitutional right to housing.

Taking part in the plenum's work were B.V. Kravtsov, RSFSR prosecutor; V.B. Elinov, RSFSR minister of justice; executive workers at the USSR Supreme Court, the USSR Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Justice and the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Justice; chairmen and deputy chairmen of a number of oblast courts and other courts of a corresponding status, chairmen of people's courts, people's judges and legal scholars.

PRAVDA OUTLINES WAYS REDUCING FUEL CONSUMPTION IN TRANSPORT

LD040909 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 July, 1980, carries on page 2, under the headline "Transportation and Fuel," a 2,100-word "Economic Review" by candidate of technical sciences N. Shinkarev, chief of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Transport Section, outlining technical means of reducing energy consumption in transportation, in particular through the wider use of roller bearings in freight cars, various measures on electrified rail lines, the wider use of diesel engines in motor transport, and the "introduction of more efficient diesels and steam turbines" in shipping.

BRIEFS

KAMCHATKA TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS--As a result of difficult ice conditions and a late spring the 1980 navigational season to fishing ports of Sakhalin and Kamchatka and on the Kamchatka river opened 15 to 20 days later than usual. During the April-June period coal hauling from Sakhalin has been 40,000 tons less compared with the same period of 1978. The plan for transporting timber from Ust-Kamchatsk has been underfulled by 10,000 tons. The volume of cargoes transported on the Vladivostok-Petropavlovsk route has also been considerably reduced. The results of the fleet's work is testimony that organization in processing of the fleet in primary and secondary ports remains a bottleneck. A very serious situation has developed in processing the fleet in ports of western Kamchatka. The idling of the motorship Kozino with meat products aboard in (Kirovsk) for 40 days has made it impossible for the Kamchatka steamship line to complete two more planned trips with timber in June. The motorship Surgut has idled with cargo for more than 1 month, and the motorship Vasya Kurko has idled for more than 15 days. Unfortunately, local organs have been devoting minimal attention to the processing of the fleet. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 8 Jul 80 SK]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 2-4 AUG

LD040620/LD050306 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 3 August. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

3 August

Kirgizia: The best machine operators from Chu valley are engaged in harvesting grain. Harvesting has begun in southern rayons of Tyumenskaya Oblast, where grain crops are to be harvested on over 1 million hectares. Final preparations for harvesting are in progress in the central Ob region. In the Ukraine some 3 million hectares have already been ploughed following harvesting, over a quarter of the area needed for the next harvest. (0100 GMT)

All 25 oblasts in the Ukraine are today engaged in harvesting. About half of the early grain crops have been cut. The weather has made it possible to speed up threshing of swathes, and combines have already provided 10 million tons of grain of the new harvest. In southern oblasts of the republic secondary sowing for grain is in progress. (0500 GMT)

4 August

On the Dnepr the MV Azov has delivered the first few hundreds tons of grain of this year's harvest to Zaprozhye. (0000 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast, specialists are working out their tactics for harvesting grain on over 2 million hectares. (0204 GMT)

Kharkovskaya Oblast farms have so far supplied the state with 500,000 tons of grain, a considerable part of it being strong and rich varieties of wheat. Work, which had been slowed by inclement weather, is now rapidly picking up pace. Farms in Belorussia have begun mass-harvesting of grain. In the western rayons of the republic, where heavy rains fell on the eve of the harvest, machinery is working in very muddy conditions. In Saratovskaya Oblast, farmers have pledged to complete reaping of grain in 10 days, so far, grain crops have been laid in windrows on 2 million hectares. Kurskaya Oblast has harvested 350,000 hectares of grain so far, one-third of its area. (0500 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast farmers are busy with the harvest, not only of grain crops, but also of alfalfa, sudan grass, wheat grass and other grasses, of which quite a good harvest has been grown. They will be turned into nutritive hay, along with other fodder, for cattle feed. Huge haystacks can be seen everywhere and about 450,000 tons have been procured, which is twice as much as by this time last year. (0600 GMT)

In Odesskaya Oblast, 500,000 tons of grain have already been sold to the state. Bright weather on the Black Sea has sped up harvest work. On Sunday, more than 10,000 tons of grain reached state reception points. (0900 GMT)

The harvest front has advanced to the banks of the upper Volga. Rye harvesting began today in Gavrilovo-Posadskiy, Sokolskiy and other rayons in Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast. All the reaping machines are fitted out with devices for cutting flattended grain. The sunny weather that has set in has made it possible to increase the rate at which grain is reaped and transported away, more than 10,000 tons of grain were delivered to state centers last Sunday. [paragraph continues]

Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast in Tadzhikistan is the first in the republic to have fulfilled the annual task for hay procurement. Harvest work is gradually moving north in Rostovskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

Grain delivered to elevators in Saratovskaya Oblast has amounted to 300,000 tons. (1200 GMT)

Volgogradskaya Oblast farmers are cutting grain crops on the 4 millionth hectare. Swathes have been threshed on almost 2 million hectares. Harvesting of winter rye has started in Novosibirskaya Oblast. (1750 GMT)

RADIO REPORTS HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

LD0121144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Moscow Radio link-up with local correspondents on harvesting progress]

[Summary] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration by 28 July, grain crops had been reaped on 23.2 million hectares, or 19 percent of the crop acreage. They had been threshed on 15.3 million hectares. Local correspondents report:

The harvest area is expanding and the southern oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone and the Baltic states have now begun harvesting. In the North Caucasus, Don and Kuban areas, grain crops have been harvested from almost the entire crop acreage.

The harvest has been completed in Azerbaijan. More than 1 million tons of grain has been threshed and procurement continues. Many farms are already plowing in preparation for winter crops. In Saatlinskiy Rayon a yield of 39 quintals per hectare has been obtained and 19,000 tons of grain crops have been sold to the state.

In the Ukraine harvesting is approximately 2 weeks behind schedule. So far 18 of the 25 oblasts are carrying out the harvest with grain crops having been reaped on an area of about 5 million hectares--about a third of the total. There is little gap in time between reaping and threshing, and generally about half of what has been cut at any one time has already been threshed. Approximately 8,000 harvesting teams are in action out of the 12,000 or more prepared. Despite the very serious weather troubles, work is being helped by operating a 3 or 4-hour shift system for combine harvester drivers and sometimes for transport drivers, and maintaining these shifts for as long as 21 hours. Industry has been a great help. Factories have provided 25,000 machine operators and also 8,200 tractors.

In southern oblasts, especially Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts, the utilization of the available stock of combine harvesters is not satisfactory, particularly regarding ongoing repair work. In these oblasts between 100 and 150 combine harvesters are lying idle each day because of one problem or another. Because of the delay in harvesting it is essential to start winter plowing immediately after reaping.

The harvest is also late in Kurskaya Oblast, where grain crops ripened only at the end of July because of the cool summer. Wind and rain have caused grain crops to be flattened in many areas, and harvest equipment had to be adapted with special attachments. All farms in the oblast are now harvesting and threshing has started whenever the swathes are dry enough. Augmented pledges are being adopted.

The total area to be harvested is 1.1 million hectares, and more than 1 million tons of grain will be delivered to the state. In one sovkhoz, Voskhod, Timskiy Rayon, a yield of about 35 qintals per hectare is expected for winter wheat. The farm has 1,900 hectares under winter wheat--two thirds of its total grain acreage--after having expanded winter wheat sowing last year.

KIRGIZ PAPER URGES BOOST FOR FARMERS' SUBSIDIARY PLOTS

LD011031 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Planning Engineer A. Sultankulov article "The Personal Plot--A Common Concern a Comprehensive Approach Is Needed"]

[Text] Farming on personal subsidiary plots.... Much attention is being attached to this development in our country now. Definite opportunities are being given to those who have decided to take up stockraising and fruit and vegetable growing.

However, the state of affairs that is developing in the republic in the individual sector cannot but cause alarm. From year to year the number of personal subsidiary plots is diminishing. In Kirgizia at present of the total numbers of all domestic livestock, the individual sector accounts for: 27 percent of cattle, about 9 percent of sheep and goats and over 24 percent of hogs. This is less than in the sixties.

What is the reason for this? There are many reasons. This article does not need to broach the historical and sociological aspects of this issue. Let us confine ourselves simply to some of the main problems as we see them. First, the fodder problem: Most rural families keep less livestock than the law allows for since they have no real opportunity to increase the numbers, primarily because of the shortage of fodder. More and more land that was previously unoccupied is being developed, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to graze livestock. Moreover, many farm managers are not concerned over whether people are able to store the necessary amount of hay for the winter period.

In our view, there must be a change in the form of labor remuneration on kolkhozes in order to increase people's desire to expand the plots attached to their homes. As is well known, kolkhoz workers are now remunerated for their labor basically only in money, whereas, part of the wages should be paid in the form of fodder (hay, silage, mixed feed and so forth).

It may be asked are we not forcing an open door? After all, in accordance with existing regulations farms are bound to allocate 10 percent of their hay to people who keep livestock. Unfortunately, this is not a law for some managers and under all kinds of pretexts they refuse to fulfill this requirement. But if we switch to a cash-and-kind form of remuneration the allocation of fodder acquires legality.

This form of payment has a number of advantages. First, the need to put private kitchen gardens under perennial grasses (and this is done on a broad scale) will disappear and instead of these grasses, vegetables and potatoes will be planted and the surpluses will find their way into cooperative trade or will be sold at the market. Second, the rural workers' personal interest in the greater procurement of fodder with reduced labor expenditure will be increased. And finally, having fodder, people will keep more livestock.

Thus, the replacement of a certain part of the cash income in the kolkhoz members' and sovkhoz workers' family budgets will lead to a change of attitude toward farming personal subsidiary plots.

There is another feature to the fodder problem. Specialized teams for fodder production and procurement now operate on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In our view, specialization and concentration in this matter must be deepened. The time seems ripe to think of setting up highly mechanized rayon interfarm fodder complexes and associations. This will increase labor productivity, and will create greater potential for meeting the fodder demand both of the public herd and of livestock in the individual sector.

Of course, without preparation it is impossible to resolve the issue of the cash-and-kind form of labor remuneration and of setting up interfarm complexes. We consider it expedient to conduct an experiment on certain farms in the republic and to conduct a broad discussion of its results.

A further series of measures must be adopted which would promote a strengthening of interest among the rural workers in farming personal plots. For example, the sale of young pedigree livestock and melon and vegetable crop seeds to the population has not been established everywhere in the republic. It frequently happens that people are themselves forced to find someone from whom to buy piglets or lambs. Farms themselves must assume responsibility for these matters and sell young livestock to all those who need these animals.

People who keep livestock and grow vegetables need to be able to consult agronomists and obtain assistance from veterinary surgeons. In many villages the artificial insemination of livestock from personal plots has not been organized and as a result domestic livestock barrenness amounts to 30 percent of the total livestock numbers.

Thought must be given to allocating fertilizer to the population, to introducing differentiated prices for vegetables and fruit, to producing construction materials for setting up hothouses, to expanding the network of reception centers and much else.

I would particularly like to mention the mechanization of labor on the personal subsidiary plot. What implements does the farmer operate with on his own kitchen garden? The spade, since he has no machinery for tilling the land. Industry must come to his aid here. It could be quite able to produce small manual and motorized mowers, feeders, hay choppers [senorezy], carts for transporting vegetables and fruit and other low-technology equipment.

There is one more issue--this is to provide the population with produce from the kolkhoz and sovkhov stocks. They are currently receiving a certain amount of meat, milk and vegetables from source. I think that it would be expedient to discontinue this practice temporarily. This would promote greater interest among the rural inhabitants in keeping livestock and growing vegetables and fruit.

There are many "submerged reefs" facing those people who have decided to go in for farming personal subsidiary plots, and they are frequently engendered of people's incompetence. But where are they to acquire this knowledge? There are practically no scientific works or popular booklets on the reproduction of agricultural produce in the individual sector just as there is little literature on commodity-cash exchange via the kolkhoz markets or on the social aspect of personal subsidiary farming.

We are now talking and writing a great deal about the scientific approach to managing social production. The time has come to set the personal subsidiary farm on a scientific footing too. It deserves this.

FARMING EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

LD041503 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report on All-Union Operational Staff session: "Provide For All the Harvest Campaign's Needs"]

[Text] The field workers have no more important task at the moment than the harvest. In socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress they are successfully harvesting the grain crops, threshing the swaths and rapidly transporting the grain to the state granaries. Grain growers on the Don and in the Kuban, Zaporozhskaya Oblast and other oblasts and republics are setting an example of shock work.

However, in some areas the harvest rate is inhibited by inadequately prepared equipment and a shortage of the most hard-to-get parts and spares. This was noted at a routing session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Agricultural Material and Technical Supply.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still acutely short of v-belts and fan belts which are essential if grain combines are to operate normally. The responsibility for this lies largely with the Saransk Rezinotekhnika plant and the Krasnoyarsk, Yaroslavl, Volzhskiy, Lisichansk and Mingechaur plants producing industrial rubber articles. The meeting noted that the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, which is in charge of these enterprises, has adopted a number of measures to eliminate the lag. But they are clearly not enough.

Rural workers are experiencing considerable difficulties because of the shortage of important parts for combines such as augers, knives, guards and sloping chambers [naklonnyye kamery]. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are failing to meet delivery schedules. According to current figures from the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment ot Agriculture, the Tula combine plant owes kolkhozes and sovkhozes around 27,000 cutting knives and almost 3,000 reaper augers. The picture is similar at the Taganrog and Krasnodar combine plants when it comes to shipment of parts.

Some trucks are not participating in harvest shipments chiefly because of unsatisfactory supplies of spare parts by certain USSR Automotive Industry Ministry enterprises. The operational staff continues to receive complaints about poor fulfillment of orders by the Gaz production association in Gorkiy, the Michurinsk Motordetal association, the Zhdanov radiator plant and Yaroslavl engine plant.

According to the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, deliveries of spare parts for lift trucks by the Lvov lift truck plant are extremely irregular. It fulfilled the 6-month plan by only 60 percent. It must be added that the grain harvesting and threshing rate is also affected by the limited supplies of petroleum products to a number of agricultural regions by RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products. In the first 20 days of July they failed to deliver more than 70,000 tons of gasoline and 26,500 tons of diesel fuel to Ukrainian farms. The petroleum products delivery situation is the same in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Lithuania.

The session examined other matters relating to the provision of equipment for harvest work.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee and USSR Gossnab executives and representatives of ministries and departments participated in the meeting.

CEREMONY TO MARK NAVY DAY REPORTED

LD040839 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark USSR Navy Day took place in the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House on 25 July. Representatives of Moscow working people, servicemen from the capital's garrison and navy veterans gathered in the Red Banner Hall.

In the meeting's presidium were: N.M. Pegov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee section; M.V. Yegorov, minister of the shipbuilding industry; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the armed forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR deputy defense minister Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army Gen A.T. Altunin and Col Gen Eng N.F. Shestopalov; Army Gen V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Adm A.I. Sorokin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate; generals, admirals, officers, navy veterans, defense industry workers and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations in Moscow.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by N.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. An honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with fervent enthusiasm.

V.F. Legkov, a worker at the motor vehicle transport electronic equipment plant; M.I. Semenushkin, first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Obkom; and M.V. Yegorov, minister of the shipbuilding industry, addressed greetings to the sailors.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, spoke at the meeting.

Navy Day, he said, is being celebrated in an atmosphere of nationwide enthusiasm occasioned by the preparations under way everywhere for the 26th CPSU Congress. Sailors, like the entire Soviet people, warmly approve the party's domestic and foreign policy, are ready to fulfill all the motherland's assignments in protecting its coasts and are making every effort to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with a further increase in the fleet's combat readiness.

With great enthusiasm the meeting participants adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Navy Day Events

LD041147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Correspondent report: "Flags on Roads"]

[Excerpt] The evening sky over Moscow, our motherland's capital, and over the union republic capitals and the hero-cities was ablaze with festive fireworks in honor of USSR Navy Day, 27 July. There were firework displays in the fleets and flotillas, too.

Competing to worthily greet our dear party's 26th congress, the defenders of the coastlines are successfully keeping a combat watch on the seas and oceans.

Sevastopol--the city and ships were festively decorated. On the platform overlooking the bay were Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services; admirals, generals and guests of the hero-city of Sevastopol. The naval parade on the Sevastopol roads was received by Adm N. Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. A great dramatized show then took place.

Sorokin Interview

ID011547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 2

[IZVESTIYA "Editorial Board" interview with Adm A. Sorokin, member of the Military Council and chief of the USSR Navy Political Directorate.]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Navy flag flies proudly over the expanses of the world's oceans. Soviet sailors vigilantly and reliably carry out their honorable combat watch. True sons of the socialist motherland, they are always on watch over the Soviet state's interests and are always ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. Our people love their mighty navy and highly praise the combat labor of the sailors, petty officers, warrant officers, officers and the admirals. Navy Day in our country has become a patriotic holiday of the whole people.

The IZVESTIYA Editorial Board asked Adm A. Sorokin, member of the military council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate, to talk about the Soviet Naval Forces' combat path and about how sailors live and serve today and now naval personnel are preparing to greet the 26th Party Congress.

[Question] What can you say about the Naval Forces which are keeping the combat watch today?

[Answer] The Soviet Union's victory over fascism exerted the most profound influence on the whole progress of historical development and to a large extent determined the shape of the modern world. The correlation of forces changed in favor of socialism. However, as long as imperialism exists, the danger of a new world war remains. U.S. aggressive policy, Beijing's hegemonist strivings, the NATO countries' saber-rattlings, the frantic anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda and the spiraling of military budgets are all glaring evidence of this. Taking account of this, the Communist Party and Soviet Government put forward and successfully tackled in the postwar period the tasks of creating an ocean fleet capable of reliably defending our motherland against attacks from the sea. Now our navy comprises a variety of forces and facilities. It is capable of tackling not only operational and tactical but also strategic tasks in any region of the world's oceans.

Missile cruisers, antisubmarine ships, destroyers, missile ships, minesweepers and landing craft are equipped with modern artillery, missile, mine and torpedo weapons for attacking enemy submarines, surface ships and aircraft. The fleet has the latest antisubmarine cruisers at its disposal which are armed with the most modern combat equipment and possess excellent seagoing qualities. As soon as the signal is given, jet aircraft and helicopters rise skywards from these ships' decks.

All-weather, long-range jets armed with missiles with conventional and nuclear warheads make up the navy's missile-carrying air force.

They are capable of striking large, highly mobile groupings of surface warships and enemy convoys in remote regions of the seas and oceans and also against their ports and naval bases. Apart from missile carriers, antisubmarine aircraft and helicopters armed with modern antisubmarine facilities make up our navy's aircraft.

The marines are now capable of independently striking powerful blows in important sectors. The technical level of equipment and combat resources of shore-based missile and artillery units has been increased.

The main strike force of our navy are the nuclear submarines. They are rightly the pride of Soviet shipbuilding. The nuclear reactor has given them great autonomy, excellent maneuverability and concealment. These submarines are armed with long-range missiles and homing torpedos with nuclear warheads and equipped with modern means for observing and detecting targets and powerful radioelectronic apparatus. They are capable of accurately striking from great distances not only naval targets but also installations on shore and well to the enemy's rear.

Here I would like to emphasize that our navy is neither threatening anybody nor preparing to attack anybody. However, it is always ready reliably to protect the state interests of the land of soviets and of the whole socialist community and to dampen the ardor of lovers of military adventures and enemies of peace and the peoples' security.

ROCKET FORCES COMMANDER ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD011455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 2

[Report by Lt Col Engr A. Belousov: "In Interests of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] At a meeting of the party aktiv of the main staff and directorates of the Strategic Rocket Forces' commander in chief there was discussion of the party organizations' tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum. The report was delivered by Army Gen V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense.

The reporter and the communists who spoke in the debates noted the high political enthusiasm of the missile troops, generated by preparation for the Leninist party's 26th congress. The meeting participants made a businesslike analysis of the activity of the party organizations and submitted concrete proposals aimed at improving their work style, raising the quality of the training and educational process and of combat service and further strengthening discipline and organization.

GROUND FORCES CHIEF ADDRESSES MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD011457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 1

["Our correspondent" report: "Toward New Heights"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has considered the question of organizational and political work in connection with the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The report was delivered by Army Gen S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces.

The Military Council session noted that great organizational and mass political work is being developed in the course of preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. [paragraph continues]

Its most important component is the study by all personnel of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum materials and the fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at it. It is necessary to analyze profoundly the situation in all sectors from the standpoint of the party's demands, to reveal shortcomings and to outline ways to further improve work.

The adopted resolution stresses that the main efforts in all organizational and political work must be directed toward further increasing vigilance and combat readiness, strengthening discipline and developing competition.

The session was addressed by Army General I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV, OTHERS ADDRESS NAVY AKTIV

ID011459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Capt 1st Class I. Skochko report: "In a Businesslike Atmosphere"]

[Text] The results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and communists' tasks arising from its decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report were discussed by a meeting of the party aktiv of the main staff and directorates of the Navy commander in chief.

The report of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov and the speeches of Adm A. Sorokin, member of the military council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate, and comrades G. Bondarenko, M. Shablikov, P. Yarovoy, Ye. Kolonochenko, I. Tropynin, Yu. Yakhnenko and others noted that communists and all personnel received the plenum decisions with great enthusiasm.

The meeting, which passed in a businesslike atmosphere, outlined concrete measures to further improve organizational, ideological and political work, improve the effectiveness and quality of naval seamen's combat training and the combat readiness of units, ships and formations, and to strengthen the effectiveness of competition in the struggle for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

KOLDUNOV DELIVERS REPORT TO AIR DEFENSE FORCES AKTIV

ID011501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Col K. Chermashentsev report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] There has been a meeting of the party aktiv of the main staff and directorates of the Air Defense Forces' commander in chief devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the tasks of the party organizations arising from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. Marshal of Aviation A. Koldunov, commander in chief of the country's Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, delivered the report.

The report and the speeches of the communists told of the unanimous approval for the plenum's decisions; of the high political enthusiasm of the defenders of the motherland's air borders generated by the news of the convening of the 26th CPSU Congress; of the launching of precongress socialist competition.

The meeting analyzed the party organizations' work thoroughly. A decision adopted outlined concrete ways of further improving ideological and educational work and intensifying party influence on the quality of combat training and combat service.